The Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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THE WELL known Clipper Built Ship INKERMAN, 1306 Tons, and great part of her cargo engaged, will sail for the above port on or about the 10th December next. For Freight or passage apply to Captain C. G. Grant at the shop of Merwanjee Nusserwanjee, Apollo Street,

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Bombay, 22nd October, 1863.

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5th November, 1863.

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Bombay, 9th November 1863.

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(Calling at Veravul, Porebunder, and Mandvee, if sufficient inducement offers.)

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SALE OF VALUABLE LAND AT KURRACHEE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the right of occupancy for a fixed term of years of the undermentioned Building sites, situate within the Municipal limits of the town of Kurrachee, will be put up to public competition at the Collector's Cutcherry, on TUESDAY the 17th November 1863 at noon.

No.	Quarter	Area square yards.
1	Railway	4145
2	Serai	5220
3	Ditto	1128
4	Muchee Meanee	6906
5	Ditto	1050
6	Ditto	490
7	Ditto	1068
8	Ditto	1226
9	Old Town	1184
10	Bunder	[illegible]
11	Jail	3363
12	Ditto	3720
13	Haystack	562
14	Lyaree	6035
15	Ditto	1750
16	Ditto	[illegible]
17	Ditto	[illegible]

The lots will be sold subject to the payment to Government of an annual ground rent.

Some of the above lots are very valuable, being situated in the Mercantile quarter of Kurrachee.

Terms and conditions of sale can be ascertained on application at the Collector's Cutcherry between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

H. ERSKINE.
Collector of Kurrachee.

Kurrachee, Collector's Office, 26th October 1863.

COMMANS' ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE.—It preserves the Teeth from decay, strengthens the Gums, imparts a fragrance to the Teeth, and is acknowledged by several eminent dentists as the best preparation known for keeping the Teeth and Gums in a sound and healthy state.

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Surgeon Dentist to the Liverpool Infirmary for Children.

From Her Majesty's Chemist, Portsmouth.

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Notices.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN LONGLEY is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration from this date.

Bombay, 12th Nov. 1863. W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Mr. JOHN FARRAR'S engagement with our firm having ceased, he is no longer in any way connected therewith.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

Bombay, 12th Nov. 1863.

NOTICE.—I have admitted my son, FRAMJEE BOMANJEE CAMA, as a partner in my Business, from this day, which will henceforth be carried on at this place under the Style and Firm of BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, SONS & Co.

Bombay, 12th November 1863. B. F. CAMA.

NOTICE.—We have admitted Messrs. DORABJEE PESTONJEE CAMA, and DADABHOY DOSSABHOY CAMA, Partners in our Firm from this date, and have established a Branch House in London, under the name and style of D. CAMA & Co.

Our Firm henceforth will consist of PESTONJEE HORMUNJEE CAMA DOSSABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA, DORABJEE PESTONJEE CAMA and DADABHOY DOSSABHOY CAMA. H. M. CAMAJEE'S SONS.

Bombay, 12th Nov. 1863.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE BYCULLA CLUB, will be held at the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 5 P.M. J. WRAY,

Byculla Club, 9th Nov. 1863. Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE to CONTRACTORS and others engaged in the construction of Iron Bridges, Piers, &c.—Mitchell's patent Screw Piles and Moorings, and all other appendages belonging to an iron bridge, manufactured by George Wells, of 12th North Street, Westminster. For particulars apply to the undersigned, who are the appointed agents. HEYCOCK & Co.

Bombay, 16th September 1863.

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MICHAEL H. SCOTT.
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G. STEEL.

Bombay, 24th October 1863.

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The Tender should specify the price of canvas per yard, and sample of the article should be forwarded to the Company's Storekeeper, Byculla.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order,
G. A. BARNETT, Assistant Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Byculla, 6th November 1863.

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Blue Ey'd Nelly	H. Herberte.
Billy Patterson	Joe Brown.
The day our Mother died	C. W. Rayner.
Hen Con ootion	W. P. Collins.
Polka Finale	Christy's Minstrels.

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——— No. 5 and Sequel.	0	1[illegible]
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NOTICE.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FOR 1864.

AS OUR LISTS OF ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS for the coming year 1864 must be sent home by the Mail to leave Bombay on the 29th inst., we beg to request the favor of being informed by our Constituents, before that day, as to their wishes regarding the continuance or otherwise of those now supplied to them. It will be taken for granted that all those who do not reply to this notice wish whatever they are now taking in to be continued as usual. To those who have not yet paid subscriptions for the present year, nothing will be supplied after 31st December, unless they pay up all arrears and send advance payments for 1864

Parties intending to subscribe for English Papers and Periodicals for next year, should send in their orders, accompanied by a remittance, *before the 27th inst.* No Paper or Periodical will be ordered for a shorter period than half a year. CHESSON AND WOODHALL.

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ROSSELET & Co., have always on hand, a nice choice of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions, Pic-Nic ditto, Travelling Inkstands, Portfolios, Portmanteaus, and Cigar Cases, fine French Stationery.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that ANTONE MENDOOCA, Administrator of all and Singular, the Goods, Chattels, Rights, and Credits, of JAO MENDOCA, Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitant, hath agreed with JETHA VULLUBJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant to sell to him all that piece or parcel of Government Ground, with a Dwelling House or Chawl, consisting of three Compartments, built thereon, situate without the Fort Walls of Bombay, at Vadachee Gadee, in Bhundarwadda Street, Assessed under No. 69 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 488, and which said Premises are bounded as follows:—on or towards the East by the house of the said Jetha Vullub, on or towards the West by the Public Road, called Vadachee Gadee Road, on or towards the North by the two other Compartments, belonging to Damajee Pootajee Ghatee, and on or towards the South by the house of the said Jetha Vullub; all persons having any claim thereon, by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, Gift, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to me at my Office, No. 2, Humum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim.—Dated this 14th day of November 1863.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE, Purchaser's Solicitor.

NOTICE.—With reference to the Salt Notice issued by the Collector of Malabar, under date the 22nd August last, it is hereby notified that the prices for the quantities of Salt therein specified, shipped after that date, and delivered at the undermentioned places before the 30th December next, will be as follows:—

At Cannanore } ,, Tellichery }	at Rs. 44 per garce of 120 Indian Maunds.		
,, Calicut	at Rs. 46	do.	do.
,, Beypoor } ,, Ponany } ,, Chowghat }	at Rs. 47	do.	do.

G. A. BALLARD, Collector of Malabar.

Malabar Collector's Office, Calicut, 10th November 1863.

જાહેર ખબર

આપવામા આવેછે જે તા૰ ૨૨ મી આગસ્ત સને ૧૮૬૩ ને રોજે જાહેર ખબર પરગટ કરીછે તે બાબત હાલ જાહેર કરવામાં આવેછે જે ઉપરલી જાહેર ખબરની તારીખ પછી જે મીઠ વાહાણમા ચડશે અને તે તા૰ ૩૦ મી ડીશેમબર સને ૧૮૬૩ સુધી નીચે લખેલા ઠેકાણે લાવેતો તેને નીચેલખાણ પ્રમાણે કીમત આપવામા આવશે.

કાનાનોર... } તાલચેરી... }	૧૨૦ બંગાલી મણના દર ગારશના..........		રૂ૰ ૪૪
કલીકટ ...	એજન	એજન	૪૬
બેપુર ...... } પોનાની ... } ચોઘટ ... }	એજન	એજન	૪૭

જી. એ. બાલાર્ડ સાહેબ
કલેકટર આફ મલબાર એની સહી.

મલબાર કલેકટરની કચેરી કલીકટ
તા૰ ૧૦ મી નવેમબર સને ૧૮૬૩.

जाहिर खबर.

दिल्हो जाते येंथीजे तारीख २२ वी माहे आगष्ट सन १८६३ रोजी जाहिर खबर प्रगट केली आहे त्याबद्दल हाली कळविणेत येते की पदरचू जाहीर खबरेचे तारखे पुढे जे मीठ गलबतांत चढेल आणि ते तारीख ३० डीसेंबर सन १८६३ पावेतो खालि लीहीले ठिकाणी आणील तर त्याच खाली लिहीला प्रमाणे कीमत देण्यात येईल.

कानानोर } तालचेरी. }	१२० बंगाली मणाचे दर ग्यारसाच.........		रुपये ४४
कलिकट	कीता.	कीता. ,,	४६
बेपुर } पोनानी } चोघाट }	कीता.	कीता. ,,	४७

जी. ये. बालार्ड साहेब कलेक्टर
अफ मलबार याची सही.
मलबार कलेक्टरचे अफीस कलीकट
तारीख १० नवंबर सन १८६३.

Houses, &c., to Let.

TO LET.—A COMMODIOUS, UPPER-ROOMED BUNGALOW, situated next to the Gun Carriage Factory, Colaba. From the 15th October. For rent and particulars, apply to EDULJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Bombay Green.

TO LET, AT MAHABLESHWUR, FOR THE NEXT TWO SEASONS.—"WESTWOOD." Apply to Messrs. HUNT and MONET, Poona, and Mr. A. L. McKENZIE, Bombay.

Business Announcemetns.

FILTERS, FILTERS, FILTERS.

LIBSCOMB'S FILTERS of sorts.

Robert's Stone Filters of sizes.
Wickered Earthenware do.
The French Bottle from 1 Qt. to 1 Gallon sizes.
Basket Filters Qt., ½ Qt. to 8 Gallon sizes.

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE AND APPLICABLE TO EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

Extract of a Letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras to his Brother at Worcester, May, 1851:—

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

CAUTION.

LEA AND PERRINS

Beg to caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the names of L. & P. *forged*.

L. & P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

Ask for Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London, &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

RED BOOT MART, LONDON AND PARIS BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE, Hummum Street, established 1845.—The undersigned has just received a very extensive supply of Boots and Shoes.

Elastic Enamel Leather Boots.
Do. Patent do. do.
Do. French Calf do. do.
Do. Emperor's Kid Boot.
Do. do. French Calf with spur boxes.
French Calf Lace Shoes.

N. B.—Constituents at Out-stations are respectfully requested to send a fitting boot or shoe of the size required, otherwise self-measurements will be at the risk of the sender.

R. P. regrets that, in consequence of so many gentlemen failing to remit the amount (after they have received the goods) according to promise, he cannot execute any order unless accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.

To ensure a quick sale, less ten per cent., for immediate payment.

TERMS—CASH.
RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

SIGNORI P. GUERREIRI ET GIOVANONI.

IMPORTERS OF MARBLE ALABASTER AND AGATE WORKS OF ART, &c. &c., TO INDIA.

BEG to inform the public of Bombay, that they will open AN EXHIBITION from MONDAY, the 13th November, at No. 5, Forbes Street, next to Messrs. Bennett & Co.'s Auction Rooms.

A well-selected Collection of most beautiful ITALIAN ORNAMENTS in MARBLE, ALABASTER, and AGATE, such as,

Fruits, Baskets, Raphael Lions, Cows, Sheep, Goats, Dogs, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Several most beautiful Figures and Groups, with a variety of other things too difficult to enumerate.

Bombay, 6th November 1863.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED,) OPERATIVE CHEMISTS, &c., the Medical Hall Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected STOCK OF APPARATUS, CHEMICALS, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography; and they are now in a position to execute orders most favorably, having recently extended this branch, and, to facilitate its working, fitted up Rooms especially adapted for the nature of the stock, at their commodious premises at Byculla, and further have placed a PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMIST of GREAT EXPERIENCE in charge of this branch.

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Monday, 16th November 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1½d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 2d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 2 ¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	97
Madras	30 days' sight	97
China	60 Do. do.	220 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	150 prem.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	235 prem.
Bank of India	25	......	1 prem.
Broker's Banking Co.	20	12 do.	7 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	41 ex-div.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	68 prem. [ex-div
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	80 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5 do.	161 prem.
Joint Stock Bank	20	......	40 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	112 prem.
Royal Bank of India	75	......	3¼ prem. [ex-div.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	53 pr. ct. pm. [ex-div.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 27,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 26,500 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 per share	Rs. 10,200 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 2,000 pm. p. [share.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co. A Share	6,000	250 per share	Rs. 33,000 } pm.
Do. B "	5,000	......	[per share }
Frere Press Co.	250	......	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	......	Rs. 25,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,200	......	Rs. 800 prem.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock.	218-3-6	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 prem.
Do. New £20 shares.	180.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 prem. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 75 prem.
Manockji Pitty Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	......	Rs. 15 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share.	Rs. 100 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 200 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Rs. 2,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	3 per. cent.	Rs. 800
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company	1,000	5 per. cent.	Rs. 250 prem.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 45,000.
Bonded Warehouse	600	......	Par.
House and Land Investment Company	300	......	Par.
Bombay Shipping Co.	1,500	......	1000 prem.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	......	300 discount.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250	......	25
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	......	200 dis.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	......	100 discount.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-5-3
Bank of England Notes	"	10-2-0
Spanish Dollars	"	240
Carolus	"	300
Mexican Dollars	"	225
German Crowns	"	213
Five-Franc Pieces	"	208 per 100 pieces.
Bar Silver	"	106½
Gold Leaf	"	16-9-0

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool	(Cotton)	£3 2s. 6d. to £3 12s. 6d.
"	(Seed)	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
To London	(Cotton)	£3 2s. 6d. to £3 5s. 0d.
"	(Seed)	£2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d.
To China		} No offers.
To Clyde		} No offers.
To Hull		} No offers.
To Calcutta and back		Rs. 17 to 18

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	102½
" Loan 1835-36	} 95
" Loan 1842-43	} 95
" Loan 1854-55	} 95
New Five per Cent. Loan	103½
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	113 prem.

PRICES CURRENT (14th Nov. 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs 665 to 675
New Dhollera, (ready)	" 675 to 685
New Bhownuggur, (ready)	" 680 to 685
New Oomravuttee	" 645 to 655
New Compta, (ready.)	" 660 to 665
New Dharwar Sawginned	" 730 to 735
New Barsee and Nuggur	" 650 to 655
New Veeravul	" 645 to 655
New Khandeish	" 635 to 640
New Pora chee	" 655 to 665
New Accote	" 660 to 665
New Mangalore	" 655 to 660

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 1,550

SEED—	
Linseed, Khandeish	at Rs. 7 13 to 7 14 per cwt
Rapeseed, Guzerat	" 6 11 to 6 12
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	" 32 to 33 " 39 to 40
Niger	" 27 to 28

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.

Date.	Ship.	Commander.	From.
Nov. 14	Gosforth	Wight	Cork 1 August.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per Ship *Gosforth*, from Cork.—Births four during the passage.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	To
Oct. 14	Singapore (s)	Collet	China.
	Penang (s)	Blackmore	Malabar Coast.
	Manchester (s)	McDonald	Surat.
	Victoria (s)	Nacoda	Surat.
	Salsette (s)	King	Aden and Suez.
	Phlox (s)	Moylan	Surat.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	Van Wullen	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ship *Gosforth*, from Cork.—Major Murray, 79th Regiment; Mrs Murray, and child; Miss Murray; Major Welsh, Staff Corps; Wossby, Capt. Royal Artillery; Lieutenant Garlick, 106th Regiment; Lieutenant Gray, Royal Artillery; Lieut. Giradet, 106th Regiment Lieut. Murgeant, 103rd Regiment and lady; Ensign Gordon, 44th Regiment; T. Fannie, Staff Assistant Surgeon; Mr. Towell; Mr. Maguire; Mr. Gabril; Mrs. Newton, and 2 children, Miss Newton; 85 men 106th Regiment Rank and file, 39 men 18th Regiment, 9 men 33rd Regiment, 20 women and 26 children.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Singapore*, to China.—Captain J. K. Holdsworth, R. Artillery; The Hon'ble Chetwynd, 10th Regiment; Lieutenant T. Fletcher; and Captain Harcourt.

Per Steamer *Penang*, to Malabar Coast.—Lieutenant Brown; Captain Malcolmson; Lieutenant and Mrs Fulton; Miss Wilkins; Mr. Thompson; Mr. Bates; Mr. Laverarity; Mr. Falke; Mr. Nicholas; Mr. Bunton; Mr. Burns; Dr. Brink; Mr. Rawannon; Mr. Sorabjee; Mr. *D.* Hormusjee; Mrs. Nowrojee; Miss Nowasby; and 50 deck.

Per Steamer *Manchester*, to Surat.—Mrs. Robinson; and 150 natives.

PORT CLEARANCE.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—

The P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Salsette*, W. H. King, bound to Aden and Suez.

Steamer *Penang*, F. Alexander, bound to Coast and Calcutta.

Steamer *Victoria*, Nacoda, bound to Surat.

Steamer *Manchester*, McDonald, bound to Surat.

Steamer *Phlox*, W. Moylon, bound to Surat.

Steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, T. VanWullen, bound to Surat.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—

Ship *Clyde*, for Liverpool.

Ship *Canova*, for Liverpool.

Ship *Punjab*, for Cannanore, Cochin and Calcutta.

Ship *Bussora Merchant*, for Aden, Hoododa and Joodah.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER 1863.

For London.

Gloriana.—4 bales cotton, 14 cwt., V. Ramchunder and Co

For Liverpool.

Hahneman.—71 bales cotton, 248 cwt., Rustomjee Jamsetjee and Co.; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Robinson and Co.; 120 bales cotton, 400 cwt., Macindoe, Rogers and Co.

Arnot Lyle.—150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Ruttonsee Goculdass; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt, Killick, Nixon and Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Killick, Nixon and Co.

Pera.—105 bales cotton, 387½ cwt, Malljee Ruttonsey; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., R. J. Jejeebhoy and Co.; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Cursetjee Fundoonjee and Co.

Sarah Sands.—350 bales cotton, 1,225 cwt., Daved Sassoon and Co.

Orissa.—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Luckhmedass Hurribhoy and Nuthoo Lalljee

Inkerman.—230 bales cotton, 805 cwt., M. and B. B. Colah and Co.; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Jaitha Megjee; 400 bales cotton, 1,400 cwt., Poonsee Velljee and Co.; 305 bales cotton, 1,067½ cwt.. Goculdass Tezpall; 320 bales cotton, 1,120 cwt., Macnee and Co.

Camperdown.—250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Ticumjee Velljee and Co.; 200 bales cotton, and 10 half bales cotton, 717½ cwt., P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Maneck Pandoorung; 320 bales cotton, 1,120 cwt.. Macnee and Co.

Flying Venus.—12 bales cotton, 42 cwt., Malljee Ruttonsee; 105 bales cotton, 367½ cwt., Cullianjee Petamber; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Killick, Nixon and Co.

Clyde.—500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Canjee Geerdhur; 500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Namerdass Ludha.

Bates Family.—110 bales cotton, 385 cwt., Cassumbhoy Natha bhoy Sons and Co.; 300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., C. Furdoonjee and Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Hurridass Hurrendass; 60 bales cotton, 210 cwt, Purbhoodass Pranjeevundas; 105 bales cotton, 367½ cwt., Maneck Bhimjee; 102 bales cotton, 357 cwt., Cullianjee Peetamber.

Jane Jack Mitchell.—250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Hurrichund Sewchund; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt, Cullianjee Nuthoo; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Samjee Seserun; 125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., Sewchund Canjee; 375 bales cotton, 1,312½ cwt., Ebram Suliamon.

Helen Scott.—250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Veerjee Nursey and Co.

Nimhahe.—33 bales cotton, 115½ cwt., Huusmz Kurumsee; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Cullianjee Peetamber.

Canova.—1,000 bales cotton, 3,500 cwt., C. Furdoonjee and Co.

Merchant Prince.—110 bales cotton, 330 cwt., Hajeebhoy Dawood and Co.

India.—300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., B. N. Framjee and Co.; 500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., S and N. Nanabhoy.

Elizabeth Ann Bright.—20 bales cotton, 7 cwt., B. N. Framjee and Co.

Charger.—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., S. N. Nanabhoy.

Elephant Greely.—101 bales cotton, 353½ cwt., Cullianjee Peetamber.

Oriental.—400 bales cotton, 1,400 cwt., Hormusjee Bomanjee and Co.; 280 bales cotton, 980 cwt., Jugjeevun Hemjee; 84 bundles hemp, 70 cwt., Dhunjee Luckhmechund; 120 bales cotton, 420 cwt, Hajeebhoy Dawood and Co.; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Damjee Walljee and Co.

Beeston Castle.—10 bales cotton, 35 cwt., P. and D. F. Cama and Co.

Typhoon.—400 bundles Country Galls, 200 cwt, Nerron Wothomjee; 33 bales cotton, 115½ cwt., Goculdass Tezpall.

Euroclydon.—85 bales cotton, 297½ cwt., Inderjee Narronjee; 126 bales cotton, 441 cwt., Inderjee Narronjee.

For Havre.

Robertson.—23 bales cotton, 98 cwt., Bhanjee Nursee; 300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt, Nusserwanjee Cooverjee.

Duk de Malakoff.—Loose coir yarn, Jules, Siegfried and Co.

Steamer *Viola.*—20 casks sellarus, 34 cwt., Sagoo, Hormusjee and Co.; 30 packages sharkfins, 116½ cwt, Assoobhoy Gangjee.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

	FROM LONDON.	
964	Ann Buckle, Lyle.	
1408	Birmingham, Hare.	
510	Caroline Agnes, Croft—W. Nicol & Co.	
	Charente (s).	
815	City of Carlisle, Pentreath—Peel, Cassels & Co.	July 31
710	Coleroon, Hall—Peel, Cassels & Co.	July 15
578	Colonist, Gibson.	
1045	Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.	
850	Confidence, Heily—W. Nicol & Co.	
411	Dorothy, Bruce.	
1153	East, Boyd.	Aug. 28
927	Edmund Graham, McIntyre.	
848	Edwin Fox, Maclean—Blackwell & Co.	
1066	Egeria, Pollock—Martin, Young & Co.	
480	Express, Piers.	
949	Gertrude, Spedding.	
1061	Gilbert Thompson, Cooper—E. Bates & Co.	Aug. 11
1593	H. M. St. Assaye.	Oct. 24
1036	Marian Moore, Monce.	Aug. 17
731	Percy Douglas, Hu on.	
956	Preston, Wakem—Lyon Brothers & Co.	July 4
824	Queen of the North, Crombie—A. H. Huschke & Co.	July 24
2346	Rangoon (s), Burne—P. & O. Co.	Aug. 31
861	Salamanca, Livesay—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 24
893	Sebastean Cabot, Morgan.	Oct. 24
1231	Stalwart, Crawford—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Aug. 21
739	Sir Ralph Abercombie, Macdonald.	
1045	Star of India, Morris—W. Nicol & Co.	July 31
980	Southampton, Limstrong.	
1001	St. Hilda, Clark—A. H. Huschke & Co.	July 3
722	Saltees, Sharp.	
1744	Tweed.	
1064	Walmer Castle, Ormsby—Wallace & Co.	Sept. 3
1047	Windsor Castle, Pryce—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Aug. 10
505	Yarra, Nairn.	
	FROM LONDDON VIA TABLE BAY.	
890	Stamboul, Towar—Wallace & Co.	July 30
	FROM LONDON VIA PERSIAN GULF.	
184	Fairy Rock, Robilliard—Rennie & Co.	July 25
846	Jumna, Phillips.	July 15
1061	Kirkham, Routledge,	
	FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.	
989	Algiers, Buchanan.	Oct. 1
1132	Caroline, Atheridge.	
1598	Clasmerden, Gibson.	Sept. 29
840	Etna, Graham—Ritchie, Steuart and Co.	
1050	Glenalva, Williams—W. Nicol and Co.	
1067	May Queen, Penny—Merwanjee, Mellissa.	Sept. 29
	FROM LIVERPOOL VIA PERSIAN GULF.	
909	Khimjee Oodowjee, Salt—E. Bates & Co.	June 25
	FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.	
	Baron Macauley, Cunningham.	July 3
998	Diadem.	
1343	George A. Holt, Robinson.	May 22
	FROM LONDON VIA ZANZIBAR.	
169	Enfield, Reid.	
	FROM NEWPORT VIA ADEN.	
1100	Eldorado, Hayes.	
560	Tallulah, Percival.	June 28
	FROM BANGKOK.	
890	Prince of Wales, Wincklers.	
	FROM CARDIFF.	
427	Enterprise, Hayes.	
810	Fort Regent.	Oct. 1
	FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.	
1197	Africana, Hatfield.	
1055	Englishman, Hardwick.	May 22
1134	Epaminondas, Heasley.	
960	Falkland, Pender.	
346	Jane Francis, McIntosh.	May 28
1072	Jane Parker, Davis.	
533	Neptune, Veary.	
	Statelie, Banks—Coupland & Co.	July 18
	FROM BRISTOL VIA ADEN.	
750	Martha Bowker, Goodburn.	
538	Shamrock, Gilley.	
	FROM SYDNEY.	
1204	Princess of Wales—Grey & Co.	
	FROM LIVERPOOL.	
824	Adriatic, Scott.	Oct. 1
1001	Algiers, Buchannan.	
1109	Alsagar,—Souza, Pinto and Co.	
847	Anonyma, Cuthbertson—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 31
1249	Aremelel,—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	
1324	Belgravia, Pentecost—Lyon Brothers & Co.	July 25
1350	Bosphorus, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.	Sept 29
766	Coromandel, Smith—Souza Pinto and Co.	July 17
590	Ceylon, Latham—E. Bates & Co.	
713	Charles Horsfall, Thompson.	
1130	Cicero, Alexander.	Oct. 1
1478	Cimber, Copperholdt	July 31
1073	City of Agra, Sleigh—Coupland & Co.	
760	Dorothy—G. S. King & Co.	Aug. 7
1015	Ellen Bates, Lowrie—E. Bates & Co.	Aug 7
1094	Elizabeth Fry, Wemyss.	July 18
937	Flower of the Forest, Bansley—Coupland & Co.	Aug. 2
1154	Frenchman, Galloway.	
1346	Harmonides, Moran—Dady and Sorabjee.	Sept. 20
1124	Havelock, Gandy—Rennie, Scovell and Co.	
845	Havering, Parker—Stewart & Co.	Aug. 27
843	Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co.	
1196	Inconstant, Culliton—Lawrence & Co.	Aug. 9
686	Iduna, Sandberg.	July 28
1665	Lillie, Bell.	
428	Malvern, Clarkston.	July 17
965	Margaret, Faulkner.	
	Mariata, Brown.	
747	Miletus, Shaw.	
1240	Mistress of the Seas, Orkney.	
	Montrose—Remington & Co.	
643	Moreno, Whiting.	
697	Morning Star, Taverner—Canjee Lilladhur & Co.	July 28
1001	Otago, Masterton.	
1082	Palinurus, Tegan.	Aug. 1
1328	Princess Alexandra, White.	
1117	Protector, Clark.	Aug. 1
1337	Queen of the Seas, Peters.	Aug. 29
727	Radnagore, Cook—A. H. Huschke & Co.	Aug. 20
641	Robert Ritson, Brough—A. H. Huschke & Co.	
1000	Roodee.	
1053	Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland and Co.	
1101	Shannon.	
1533	South Carolina, Shapcott.	
264	Sturdy (s), Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
776	Superb, Bonner.	Aug. 13
697	Tomogonops, Poe—Cardwell Parsons & Co.	
982	Trenton, Walker.	Aug. 26
1349	Uncas, Greely.	Aug. 2
1250	Victoria Cross—Coupland & Co.	
837	Vittoria, Martin.	
1131	War Cloud, Logan.	Aug. 1
1015	William Carvill, Copeland.—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
1073	Zambia, Miller—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
	FROM SUNDERLAND.	
1057	Gladstone.	
1724	Eagle, Cuthbert.	Aug. 1
428	Malvern	
867	Mogul.—Stoehr Prieger & Co.	July 3
	FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.	
1047	Beaumonde.	
1047	Euxine, Henderson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
	FROM NEWCASTLE VIA ADEN.	
630	Agincourt.	July 3
1199	Baden.	
460	Chasley.	
780	Manlius	
	FROM NEWCASTLE VIA BEYPORE.	
471	Aca.	July 31
1127	Earl of Elgin.	
	FROM THE CLYDE.	
1180	Birmah (s) B. I. S. N. Co.	
813	City of Delhi, Muir—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
698	City of Benares, McMillan—Finlay Clark & Co.	Sept. 26
893	City of Peking—Finlay Clark & Co.	
680	Euphrates (s)—B. I. S. N. Co.	
781	Martaban, Hepburn.	Sept. 25
781	Myrtle, Warden.	
	Outram (s)—B. C & R. S N. & Co.	
	FROM BOSTON VIA KURRACHEE.	
820	Moonlight—Farnham & Co.	
	FROM CHINA.	
477	Good Success.	
	FROM CALCUTTA.	
1094	Africa, Bowie.	
600	Aristides.	
467	Asteroid, Gardener.	
1278	Celestial Empire, Murray—W. Nicol & Co.	
1402	Clydesdale.	
826	Clymene.	
1056	Day Dream	
	Eliza Beencke, Jackson—Souza, Pinto and Co.	
368	Faluca Sadan.	
1010	Latona.—Comber Sons & Co.	
564	Mary Ann.	
1189	Neptunes Car—MacNee & Co.	
1494	Renown (s), Siegger—Stearns, Hobart & Co.	
1239	Royal Alfred—Lawrence & Co.	Oct. 19
2035	Red Jacket, Harley—Lawrence & Co.	Oct. 20
905	Southern Rights, Nortin—Lawrence & Co.	Oct. 16
1499	Slieve Donard, Merwanjee Melissa.	
	FROM MOULMEIN.	
1020	Eagle, Murphy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Sept. 30
785	Minnehaha, Henderson—W. Nicol & Co.	
1049	Ocean Belle, Cohen & Co.	Sept. 14
426	Peter Clinton, Bragdon.	Sept. 30
790	W. M. Peek—Cohen & Co.	
	FROM SINGAPORE.	
765	Faize Allum.	
	FROM BEISEDORE.	
	Kildare W. John	
	FROM THE CLYDE.	
782	Assaye, Andrews.	July 15
1254	Europa, Clark—Fleming & Co.	
364	Helen Morrow—Fleming & Co.	June 28
599	Index, McLeod—Fleming & Co.	
1072	Merwanjee Framjee, Pike—Fleming & Co.	July 15

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

	FROM LONDON.	
275	Ann Jenkins, Jones.	
738	Akbar, Pizzey.	Aug. 8
477	Albion, Hughes.	
	Chimera, Mott.	Aug. 1
336	F. Basil, Laws.	
467	Fanny, Chase.	
336	Frederick Basil, Laws.	
1459	Herefordshire, Walker.	July 28
	Madge, Stewart.	
673	Scindo, Schrewsbury—Fleming & Co.	
357	Telegraph, Jones	
	FROM LIVERPOOL.	
461	Richard Cobden, Randall.	Aug. 7
	FROM SUNDERLAND.	
811	Alipore—Fleming & Co.	

BENGAL.

The telegraph of November 4, announced the arrivals of the *Talbot*, James from London 5th June; *Rattlesnake*, Williams, from Singapore 5th October; *Sydney*, Melville, from Bombay 20th October; touched at Mangalore 24th and Colombo 27th; *Persia*, Greig, from Bombay 13th October; touched at Vingorla, Goa and Sedashagur 15th, Mangalore 16th, Cannanore and Calicut 17th, Cochin 18th, Tuticorin 19th, Colombo 21st, Negapatam 24th, Madras 27th, Coconada 29th, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam 30th and Gopaulpore 31st October; *Rangoon*, Burne, from Southampton 31st August; touched at Galle 28th October; *Raleigh*, Phillips, from London 1st April; touched at False Point (date not given.)

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 14.

Worsley, Captain G. F., Royal Artillery, to join, from England.

Geary, Lieutenant H. Royal Artillery, to join, from England.

Garlick, Lieutenant J. W. 106th Foot, to join, from England.

Girardot, Lieutenant G. C., 106th Foot, to join from England.

Nugent, Lieutenant W. S., 103rd Foot, to join, from England.

Fannin, Staff Assistant Surgeon J. E., Medical Staff, to join, from England.

Drew, Assistant Surgeon E., Attd. 4th Foot, on duty, from Poona.

Egginton, Lieutenant, 3rd Dragoon Guards, on leave, from Nuggur.

Rawlinson, Captain 3rd Dragoon Guards, on leave, from Nuggur

Welch, Bt. Major, 109th Regiment, to join, from England.

Gordon, Ensign, 44th Regiment, to join, from England.

Gaye, Assistant Surgeon, 4th King's Own Regiment, on leave, Baroda.

LaTouche, Lieutenant W. P., Guzerat Bheel Corps, on sick leave, from Baroda.

Murray, Major J. F., 97th Regiment, to join, from England.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 14.

Foulton, Lieutenant, G. G. H., Sappers and Miners, to join, to Carwar.

The Hon'ble Massey, Lieutenant Colonel E., 95th Regiment, on duty, to Aden.

Rawlinson, Captain C., 3rd Dragoon Guards, to join, to Ahmednuggur

Egginton, Lieutenant, 3rd Dragoon Guards, to join, to Ahmednuggur.

Gaye, Assistant Surgeon, 4th King's Own Regiment, from leave, to Pooona.

LaTouche, Lieutenant W. P., Guzerat Bheel Corps, on sick leave, to Poona.

Hench, Captain J., Royal Horse Artillery, on medical certificate, to Europe.

Hogg, Captain W. D., B. Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to Europe.

NOVEMBER 15.

Maunsell, Captain, Royal Engineer, Furlough, to Europe.

Hepworth, Pay Master D., 106th Regiment European L. I., on medical certificate, to England.

GARRISON ORDERS.—Nov. 14TH 1863.

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL T. TAPP, C.B.

Thursday will be the holiday for the ensuing week.

The Annual Native General Invaliding Committee, composed as follows will assemble on Monday next the 16th instant at 11 A.M. at the office of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals to examine the unfits of Native Regiments:—

President.—Surgeon Major Castelloe, Deputy Inspector General Hospitals.

Members—Surgeon Major Trestrail, 18th Regiment, N. I., Surgeon Nicholson, 21st Regiment N. I.

From to-morrow the 2 orderlies furnished by the 18th Regiment N. I., to the Brigade Major's office will be detailed by 21st Regiment N. I., to equalize the duty.

With reference to Garrison Orders para 4, dated 11th instant, witnesses arrived from Khandalla on Court Martial duty will be sent to the General Depot, by this evening train to-morrow.

The Officer Commanding Colaba Sanitarium has permission to send Mrs. Mary Ann Smith, 18th Royal Artillery, to rejoin her Battery at Kurrachee.

An European Garrison Court Martial, assembled at Colaba, on the 13th November 1863, by order of Brigadier General Commanding the Garrison and of which Lieutenant Colonel Carmichael, C.B., 103rd Regiment, is President, No. 330 Gunner John F. Robinson, Royal Artillery, attached General Depot, is brought to trial on the following charge:—

For having at Khandalla, on or about the first day of Nov. been drunk on duty under Arms when Sentry on No. 3 post (Treasure) of the General Depot.

The above being in breach of the articles of war, Khandalla, 5th November 1863.

A. S. COOPER, Major Commanding General Depot.
Bombay, 11th Nov. 1863.

By order of the Brigadier General Commanding the Garrison.
B. MAJOR.

Finding Guilty.—Sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for 3 lunar months, and further to be deprived of 8 pies a day of his pay for the period of sixty days, in accordance with the article 81 of war, 13th November 1863.

J. CARMICHAEL, Lieut.,
Colonel and President.

The Court Martial of which Lieutenant Colonel Carmichael, C.B., is President, is dissolved.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 14th Nov. 1863.

The undermentioned Officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the dates specified:—

Captain R. Baigrie, Staff Corps, 10th Nov. 1863.

Major R. M. Westropp, 14th Regt. N. I., 10th Nov. 1863.

Assistant Surgeon J. B. Jardine, 56th Foot, has passed the prescribed colloquial examination in the Hindoostanee language.

Letter to the Editor.

TO THE MERCANTILE COMMUNITY OF BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN,—We beg to call your attention to the enclosed particulars respecting the loss at Cochin of the ships *Wings of the Wind* and *Futteh Rozac* and to solicit subscriptions for the relief of the survivors and the representatives of those lost.

The conduct of those who perished in the attempt to save the lives of their fellow creatures is deserving of special praise and recognition.

We suggest that subscriptions might be made in one sum, leaving it to Captain Castor the Master Attendant at Cochin to apportion the amount as he may deem expedient.—We remain, Gentlemen, Your's faithfully,

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Charterers, ship *Wings of the Wind.*

Bombay, 3rd November 1863.

SUBSCRIPTIONS IN AID OF SUFFERERS BY LOSS OF THE SHIPS "WINGS OF THE WIND" AND "FUTTEH ROZAC."

	Rs.
Alexander C. Brice & Co.	200
Ritchie, Stuart & Co.	200
W. Nicol & Co.	200
Forbes & Co.	200
Graham & Co.	200
Messrs. Rustomjee Jemsetjee Jejeebhoy & Co. [F. A. Spencer]	200
Ashburner Bell & Co.	200
Cursetjee Furdoonjee & Co.	150
Framjee, Sands & Co.	150
Campbell, Mitchell & Co.	100
A. H. Huschke & Co.	100
Finlay, Clark & Co.	100
Lawrence & Co.	100
Finlay, Scott & Co.	100
Messrs. Burstall & Co. [T. R. Booth]	100
Martin Young & Co.	100
Volkart Brothers	100
J. Sigg & Co.	100
Messrs. Gaddum & Co. [E. Parker]	100
Cardwell Parsons & Co.	100
Messrs. Rennie, Scovell & Co. [S. Wilson]	100
Dirom, Hunter & Co.	100
Wallace & Co.	100
Robinson & Co.	100
Macindoe, Rogers & Co.	100
Fulcher, Cooper & Co.	100
Lyon Brothers & Co.	100
Messrs. Nasmyth & Co. [F. W. Signich]	100
Alfred S. Lawson	100
Comber Son & Co.	50
Souza Pinto & Co.	50
Messrs. Merwanjee Framjee [D. F. Panday].	50
Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Bhownugger	50
T. R. R. Davison	50
Messrs. C. Macdonald & Co. [Rob. King]	50
Stewart & Co.	50
Ralli Brothers	50
B. H. Cama	50
Nowrojee Eduljee & Co.	25
Total	Rs. 4,175

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

At Jessore, on the 2nd November, the wife of C. H. Campbell, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

At Monghyr, on the 30th October, the wife of Charles E. Lance, B.C.S., prematurely, of a son.

At Madras, on the 7th November, the wife of Mr. J. A. Doyle, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

At the Cathedral, Calcutta, on the 2nd November, by the Revd. H. Moule, Major C. Irvine, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command of the 27th Regiment, Punjab Infantry, to Georgina Mary, third daughter of Major J. Doran, of Ely House County Wexford, Ireland.

DEATHS.

At Bombay Harbour, on the 12th November, on board the Ship *Gorilla*, Frances Amelia, wife of Captain Hill, aged 21 years, 6 months and 18 days.

At Poona, on the 10th November, Thomas Samuel Stevenson, Sub-Assistant Superintendent Tanna and Rutnagherry Survey, aged 28 years and 7 months.

At Kurjutt Railway Station, on the 10th November, Joseph Mander, Guard G. I. P. Railway, aged 32 years.

At Monghyr, on the 2nd November, Sarah Sophia, the wife of Charles E. Lance, B.C.S., aged 27 years.

Post Office Notices.

MAILS FOR PENANG, &c.

The Mails for Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghae per Steamer *Viola*, will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant.

Letters, etc., sent by this opportunity are liable to Indian Inland Postage.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

The Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer *Kurrachee*, will be closed on MONDAY the 16th instant at 2 o'clock P.M.

SCINDE MAIL.

The Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

MAILS TO MUSCAT, VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *via* Aden by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

Letters, &c. for the Persian Gulf will be sent by Steamers, and not by Ship or Bugla. Should, however, parties desire their letters, &c., to be despatched by the latter they must be so superscribed when they will be so sent.

POSTAL NOTICE.

THE public are informed that the East India and London Steam Navigation Company's Steamers leave Calcutta and Madras for the United Kingdom, *via* the Cape, once a month *i. e.*, from the former station between the 12th and 20th, and the latter about the 25th. Letters, &c., for the Cape if forwarded by the above Steamers reach earlier than those sent *via* Aden and Mauritius; the latest safe dates from Bombay will be, for Calcutta 4th and Madras 17th of the month. The postage to be charged is the ordinary Indian Inland rate which must be prepaid. Letters for the United Kingdom if sent by the above Vessels will, of course, be liable to the usual rates of steam postage.

CALENDAR.—NOV.—1863.

First Quarter ... Wednesday 18d. 17h. 56.2m. A.M.
Full Moon ...... Wednesday 25d. 1h. 52.5m. P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun Fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Mon	16	Venus rises at 2.41.	6 9	5 21	2 14	2 39	Date 11th November. Time—8h. 2m. 9s. 6.
Tues	17	Hugh, Bp.	6 10	5 21	3 6	3 35	
Wed	18	St. Luke.	6 10	5 20	4 5	4 37	
Thur.	19	Mars rises at 4h. 45m.	6 11	5 20	5 12	5 50	
Fri.	20	Edmond, K. and M.	6 11	5 20	6 27	7 5	
Sat.	21	Daybreak at 4h 58m	6 12	5 20	7 41	8 17	
Sun.	22	25th Sunday after Trinity.	6 12	5 20	8 47	9 10	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Monday 16th.—Rubens born, 1577.—Battle of Poona. 1817.

Tuesday 17th.—Catherine II. of Russia died, 1796.—Second relief of Lucknow, by Sir Colin Campbell, 1857.

Wednesday 18th.—Certez sailed for Mexico, 1518.—Broach taken by storm, 1772.

Thursday 19th.—"The Man with the Iron Mask" died 1703—Junction of the Severn and Thames commenced 1789.—Battle of Navarino, 1827.

Friday 20th.—Cardinal Wolsey died, 1513.—Presbyterianism began in England, 1572.

Saturday 21st—Lord Hawke's Victory, 1759—Berlin Decree issued by Buonaparte, 1806.—Princess Royal born, 1840.

Sunday 22nd.—Jamaica Railway opened, 1845.—Repulse at Ramnuggur, 1848.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.

The Publisher of the above work, anxious to maintain and extend its reputation as a reliable book of reference, solicits the co-operation of the public in attaining that end.

Gentlemen whose names were omitted or incorrectly inserted last year, and Gentlemen newly arrived, will render us a service by forwarding their names and professions, together with the No. and name of the Street, or other description of the locality in which they reside, for insertion in the List of Inhabitants.

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	Nov. 4	KURRACHEE	Nov. 7
AGRA	Nov. 7	LAHORE	Nov. 5
ALLAHABAD	Oct. 20	LONDON	Oct 1
AUSTRALIA	Mar. 25	MAURITIUS	Aug. 1
ALEXANDRIA	Oct. 7	MADRAS	Nov. 10
BANGALORE	Nov. 10	MALTA	Oct.
CALCUTTA	Nov. 7	MEERUT	Nov. 3
CAPE	Aug 3	OUDH	Nov. 7
CEYLON	Oct. 16	PUNJAUB	Oct. 17
COCHIN	Oct. 14	PENANG	Oct. 2
DELHI	Nov. 5	RANGOON	Sept. 1
FRANCE	Oct. 6	SUEZ	Oct. 2
HONGKONG	Oct. 15	SINGAPORE	Oct. 24

THE
Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1863.

HEALTH OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY OF INDIA.

THE following has been placed in the Editors' Room, at the disposal of the press:—

"The accounts of the Viceroy's health up to the 12th instant, are not worse than during the few days preceding."

MR. MARSHMAN, in his letter to the *Friend of India* dated 26th September, has the following good humoured allusion to an article in the *Englishman* about Port Canning and the Mutlah which contained some personal reference to Mr. Marshman himself:—

"By the bye,—he (the *Englishman*) has referred in that article to one of the former editors of your journal and he appends the word Esq., to his name, doubtless with the idea of making his censure doubly solemn and emphatic. When I was in India I found that Editors, like other fish had a strong disposition to prey on each other when they were hard up for food; and a dead editor may possibly be as good as a living one. Will you be so good as to inform the Editor that John Marshman, Esquire, concurred with others in thinking that as the town of Calcutta in *esse*, and the town of Mutlah, in *posse*, both required a supply of fresh water, which, under all circumstances, must be drawn from the Hooghly by steam power; it would be quite feasible to supply the wants of both places by the same machinery, and that each place should contribute rateably to the expense of the undertaking according to the measure of supply."

The same letter contains the following interesting gossip about the late Ameer Dost Mahomed during the period he was a prisoner of war in Calcutta; we have seen the anecdotes before, but not so neatly told:—

"He was treated with the most distinguished courtesy by Lord Auckland, and allowed as much liberty as if he had been on his parole; he came over to Serampore and inspected the paper mill, the press, and the College: he considered the printing press a far more wonderful invention than the paper machine, he played chess with Miss Eden, and beat her with ease at the first game, though she was reckoned almost as good a player as Cochrane; and he had the politeness to allow her to win at every subsequent game. You might have said that when the Affghan war ceased by the success of Pollock's army, and it was resolved to allow Dost Mahomed to return to Affghanistan, Lord Ellenborough had the curiosity to enquire, through the Secretary, what he thought of us; and he said that he was astonished at the grandeur of our power, our army, our navy, our revenues; but what astonished him most of all was, that with these magnificent resources, we should have crossed the Indus, to beat our heads against the barren rocks of Affghanistan, and to take possession of a country which yielded nothing."

The Dost's words are worthy of being well pondered by our rulers at the present moment, when Afghanistan and the Frontier, are words in every one's mouth.

IN the dearth of political topics at this season of the year, the columns of the Home papers received by the last mail are largely occupied in discussing the character and political career of the nonogenarian politician Lord Lyndhurst, who has so recently gone, *ad plures.* As we have already had our own say, fully and freely about this public man of such mark and position in his day,—and that too, before the lucubrations of our home contemporaries came to hand, we have no intention of recurring to the subject for the purpose of going over the same ground again. But there are points connected with the biographies and characters contained in some of the leading papers that are worthy of a passing notice

The *Times*, of course, as might be expected, is pre-eminent for the fullness of its account of the career of the departed statesman, and not less so for the able and interesting manner in which the work is performed. Besides a leading article on the subject, the *Times* of the day after the date of Lord Lyndhurst's death, contains a biography of him, making six columns, and filling an entire page of the paper. The biographical notice is not particularly well-proportioned to the various points of his public career, for more than half is taken up with the details of his life up to the close of the Wellington Ministry in 1830, when, though Lord Lyndhurst had certainly become Lord Chancellor, he was of so little mark at that date as a public man, though in his 59th year, that if he had died then, he would certainly long since have been forgotten. It was from the era of the Reform Bill that Lord Lyndhurst acquired the distinction both as a lawyer and a statesman, on which such fame as he acquired, must rest;—yet this most important part of his career is in a great measure slurred over in the notice we refer to. No doubt the exigencies of time and space hampered the writer: if he had had more leisure, the biography would have been shorter and better: the wants of a daily paper such as the *Times* are insatiable as Moloch, and must be satisfied at whatever cost!

A characteristic of the *Times* biography, is the persistency with which the writer denies the commonly received reports, that Lord Lyndhurst, up to the time of his getting a seat in Parliament by the aid of the Tories in 1818, had been a "Whig and something more." When Lord Lansdowne in a great party debate, charged Lord Lyndhurst almost in these words with his change of opinions, the *Times* writer says he vehemently denied it and challenged Lord Lansdowne to point out any speech or act which could justify the application of such language to him.

It would indeed have been difficult to do this, for it was never said that Lord Lyndhurst was other than a Tory from the day he entered on a parliamentary career at the mature age of forty-seven. But even after that, as on the Catholic Emancipation question, he showed some strange freaks, in the facility with which he could change his opinions, and Belial like show his art in making "the worse appear the better reason." Moreover, men like Sir James Scarlett who knew him well before he entered Parliament, held to the story of his previous radical politics, and did not hesitate to charge him with *interested* change in his political opinions. A more important feature however in the *Times* Biography is the information for the first time given to the world, of the coldness and the serious differences between Lyndhurst and Sir Robert Peel, after the refusal of the latter to be a party to a Tory Ministry in the crisis of the Reform Bill;—differences which widened to such lengths that towards the close of the session of parliament in 1835 it was in the contemplation of the King, again to dismiss the Whigs, place Lyndhurst at the head of a Tory Ministry, and that without Peel.

This is certainly new information and comes from good authority, no less than that of Mr. Disraeli himself, who was one of the twelve, Lyndhurst proposed to select to do his debating and fighting work in the House of Commons. The story as told is a very pretty one, but it says little for the political discernment of either Lord Lyndhurst or Mr. Disraeli. A Tory ministry at that date without Peel, would indeed have been the play of Hamlet *minus* the part of Hamlet cut out. But Lyndhurst *had* not, and Disraeli *has* not, the sagacity of discerning the political signs of the times, and both made egregious blunders in party warfare from the consequences of which, they were only saved by the discretion of others of their party possessing more sagacity and prudence.

The *Reader*, has on the whole, the best article on Lord Lyndhurst,—whom it describes as one of the most finely balanced intellects of the age in which we live,"—that we have met with, in the entire range of the London press. The writer of the notice, one of the Kingsleys we believe, says "as the great lawyer and leader who is gone lingered for more than a week in a state almost hopeless, the daily journals have had an opportunity of collecting together at leisure, during the progress of Lord Lyndhurst's illness, all that has been written during forty years of and concerning one of the most remarkable lawyers, politicians, and statesmen of our generation." Though the home papers had thus, as our contemporary states, ample time to prepare their biographies, it appears that one of the dailies was not careful to make an honest use of the leisure thus afforded, but tried to gain credit for great industry by very dishonest means, according to the following extraordinary statement:

"One of our contemporaries" says the *Reader* published so early as Monday last (12th October) the day of Lord Lyndhurst's demise, an interesting obituary of six columns, which, to many younger men, will wear an air of complete novelty; yet it will scarcely be credited that the bulk, by far the major part of this article, was published five and thirty years ago in a work entitled public characters of the year 1828, which was issued to the world by Messrs. Longman & Co. in that very year. As literary Journalists, we deem it our duty to notice this wholesale and unacknowledged appropriation. * * * * * * * That the old matter of five and thirty years ago ought to have been consulted and discreetly used all will agree. It was correct, authentic, and occasionally graphic and evidently proceeded from one who personally knew his subject. It was therefore the more incumbent on a writer of our day who had no personal knowledge of the deceased to intimate where and how he obtained his knowledge. Wholesale borrowing of another man's labour is not, even in this loose time, quite admirable."

We quite agree with our contemporary. Even on the score of interest, honesty in literary as in all other business, is always the best policy. Any Journal detected in frauds of this sort, invariaby suffers in public esteem.

The writer in the *Reader* who evidently gives his impressions from a full knowledge of what he writes about, say on the subject of Lyndhurst's change of opinions, that there can be no doubt he did so, just as hundreds of other Barristers have done. "Copley undoubtedly turned over in politics as tumblers frequently turn over in the air; but these gyrations of the politician never stopped his flight any more than the tumbling of the strong winged bird caused them to cease their motion onwards towards the destined goal."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

MADRAS, 14*th Nov.*, 8-10 A.M.
Steamer *Nemesis*, sailed for Suez.

GALLE, 14*th Nov.* 2 P.M.
Steamer *Nepaul*, from Bombay anchored.

GALLE, 14*th Nov.* 2-40 P.M.
Steamer *Euphrates*, sailed for Calcutta.

GALLE, 14*th Nov.* 2-40 P.M.
Steamer *Bull Dog*, sailed for Calcutta.

GALLE, 15*th Nov.* 4 P.M.
Steamer *Japan*, from China anchored.

GALLE, 15*th Nov.* 7 25 A.M.
French Steamer *Imperatrice*, from Suez anchored.

GALLE, 15*th Nov.* 5-30 P.M.
Steamer *Napaul*, sailed for China.

LOCAL.

THE following vessels were spoken with by the ship *Gosforth*, Capt. Wight, which arrived yesterday with troops and passengers from Cork, Ireland:—

Sept. 11th *A. S. Wilbur Fisk*, from Newport to Aden, Lat. 16° S. Long. 25° W.

Sept. 12th *B. S. Kensington*, from Cardiff to Madras, Lat. 19° S. Long. 26° W.

Oct. 3rd, *B. S. St. Lawrence*, from London and *Table Bay* to Calcutta, with part of 20th Regiment and passengers, all well, in Lat. 39° S. Long. 34° W.

In Lat. 11°36 N. Long. 70°16 E. picked up a native vessel's Binnacle box, which had apparently been in the water some days. Some casks and boxes were also seen.

PROGRAMME of Music to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 18th Regiment N. I., on the Esplanade, this evening:—

GRAND MARCH—"La Tete DeBronze"...*Auber.*
OVERTURE—"Ferdinand Cortez"...*Spontini.*
WALTZ—Zephir Lufte"...*Gung'l.*
DUETTO—La Murtte DePortici"...*Auber.*
QUADRILLE—"Como"...*D'Albert.*
GALOP—"Garibaldi"...*D'Albert.*
GOD SAVE OUR QUEEN.

"WERE the foreigner to be taken first into an English distillery and then into a London gin palace and told that they were the property—he *monopoly*—of Queen Victoria, and that the most religious nation in the world drew a fifth of its revenue as proprietor of these places, his astonishment would not be more just than if he were conducted over the opium factories of Patna and Ghazepore. He would say—'why even Russia, the youngest and most barbarous nation of Europe, has abolished its brandy monopoly; can it be possible that England tolerates, and English statesmen defend, an opium monopoly, opposed to every law of political economy, morality and religion?' Mr. Laing and Sir Charles Trevelyan have successively, in their Budget statements, defended on just grounds the levying of an *excise* duty on opium, as morally right and financially valuable, but both have avoided the only debateable question connected with the subject—the Government monopoly and consequent national responsibility."

If the aim and result of the Opium monopoly were to limit and reduce the cultivation and consequently the consumption of the drug we would not object to it. This is the only connection of Government which we conceive to be at all defensible. Such however is not and never was the aim; the aim was simply to raise the largest amount of revenue in the easiest way; and this being the aim, the connection of Government with the traffic, is deplorable and condemnable, monopoly or no monopoly. The E. I. Company originated and developed the traffic, and, together with the Government that has taken its place, is responsible for that enormous waste of life and property which results from the sale of 100,000 chests of the drug annually in China.—*Bombay Guardian, November* 14.

THE CHRISTYS MINSTRELS.

IT is not always that the ability of performers can be fully measured by their own standard. Their pretensions may be said to bear the same proportion to their deserts as the two extremes of a quantity to each other, their own estimate being supposed to represent the maximum and their deserts the minimum. But in the case of the "Christy's Minstrels" whose concerts have been so much relished by our musical *connossieurs*, there can be but one opinion as to their versatility and genuine talent;—they are unapproachable in their peculiar style; an opinion, we are sure, which will be fully endorsed by the frequenters of the Concerts.

On Friday Evening a select and fashionable audience graced the Theatre, and the programme was relished with a gusto of delight, unabated by the musical and burlesque selections of their previous concerts. The first part of the entertainment on the above night was fully equal, and in some respects superior, in a musical point of view, to the former, embracing many new selections from their *repertoire*, among them, and prominent, was Mr. Herberte's "Belle Brandon," and Mr. Caster's "Hard Times come again no more;" the rendering of this plaintive minstrel Ballad was too slow and marked for our taste, and the melody in a measure lost, in consequence of Mr. Caster emphasising and straining too much for effect. Of Mr. Rayner's "Sunny days will come again" too much in praise cannot be said; his deep bass voice, and clear articulation makes his songs pleasing to the ear, and always welcome. Among the comic productions was Mr. Collins "Once-a-year," with the noisy chorus—

> Bombay Cottons all the go,
> In Liverpool so I hear,
> Dewallee holidays you know
> They come but once a year.

This and a very complicated plantation song entitled "Benn-jo-law," by Mr. Joe Brown, were the features of this portion of the entertainment. The miscellaneous part of the programme was ushered in by Brown and Collins in "La Manola," and earned for them reiterated applause. We were much better pleased with Mr. Caster's *nil desperandum* than his song in the first part. But Joe Brown's Silver Belt Jig was the most extraordinary piece of agility we ever witnessed, and baffles description, being a good ten minutes worth of the quickest steps the *pedic* limbs of any human creature ever accomplished. The evening's entertainment concluded with the "Pot Pourie Itäliano," wherein Signora Collins, "he of the bones," displayed vocal powers which *might* rival little Piccolomini, and was highly relished by the whole company. We see by the programme for to night a number of new songs, and "God bless the Prince of Wales," by request, and many new features will be introduced.

CORONERS INQUEST.

AN inquest was held at the European General Hospital yesterday, the 13th instant, to enquire into the death of George Thomas Ratley, Steward of the P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *China.*

Evan Thomas said—I am quarter master of the Steamer *China*; the deceased was a general servant on board the same ship, now lying in the Government Docks. Yesterday evening I saw deceased come on board about 9 o'clock, apparently quite sober; about midnight I saw him asleep on the foremast hencoop on the starboard side; I then went below to call the relief, when I heard a fall. I came immediately on deck and looked over the ship's side; I heard a groan and saw deceased lying in the dock; I called for asistance, and with some seamen and stewards lifted him up, and brought him on board: deceased was insensible at that time, my duties being then over I went below; I cannot account for deceased's death, otherwise than by supposing that he must have rolled off the hencoop and overboard when sleep.

Samuel Freeman, steward, on board the *China* deposed to having assisted in bringing deceased on board; and after being attended by the surgeon of the ship deceased had told witness that he had fallen overboard.

Mr. W. Dymock, Assistant Surgeon to the European General Hospital stated, that when deceased was brought to the Hospital he was perfectly sensible, and said that he had fallen accidentally from the forecastle of a ship in the night into the dock, and thus met with the injuries received; he was found upon examination to be suffering from a fracture of the right ankle bone, and an injury to the left buttock. Witness considered the cause of his death to have been internal injuries, caused by the shock of a fall from so great a height; deceased answered sensibly all questions; there was no injury done to the brain or skull, beyond slight external wounds, deceased explained that he had got up from sleeping on the hencoop, and standing first, afterwards fell.

Verdict accidental death.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—*Saturday* 14*th Nov.*

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

John McDermot was placed at the bar, charged with disorderly behaviour in the Stranger's Home.

Sonoo Janoo, a peon in the home, stated that the prisoner was washing clothes, so that the water ran out at the entrance; the peon told him it was not the place for washing clothes. Prisoner told him to report it to the superintendent; witness did so, and the superintendent came and ordered him to desist from washing at that spot, when he became exceedingly abusive, and as soon as the superintendent had turned to go away the prisoner ran at the peon and struck him; prisoner is an inmate of the Home; he admitted the assault and was fined Rs. 5.

AN application was made by Dr. Dallas for a warrant, under the following information. Naholchund Jaichund, a Goomasta, in the employ of Kewulbhoy Jaichund affirmed, that one Munsookhram Veneram, alias Ladhoobhut, who was in the employ of Kewulbhoy Jaichund in the capacity of private and personal Metta, had been making false entries in his cash book and appropriating money entrusted to him for the payment of bills, &c. In October last the said Munsookram Veneram went on leave to Kupurwunj, and at the time of leaving Bombay locked the books of Kewulbhoy Jaichund in a box, and asked Kewulbhoy Jaichund not to get any account written in the book, but on seperate paper, which on his return he would enter into the books. There being occasion to refer to the cash book to settle the wages of the household servants, the fraudulent entries were discovered. Naholchund Jaichund therefore charged Munsookram Veneram with criminal breach of trust and forgery, and prayed that a warrant might be issued for his apprehension. His Worship said a warrant should be granted, and he would write to the Magistrate of the district, in which the said Munsookram Veneram is said to reside.

STEALING AN ORNAMENT FROM A CHILD.—Heerjee Jeewa, was charged with stealing one gold neck ornament of the value of Rs. 50.

Walka Ramjee said, he knew the prisoner to be a reputed thief. Last Tuesday at 9 A. M. he saw the chain on the neck of a child in the arms of a girl, and heard the prisoner say to a Gatee, "take off the chain, and let what may happen." Witness then saw prisoner go to a shop where the girl with the child was, take the chain from the child's neck, and walk off. Witness seized him, and was struck by the Gatee, and thrown down, a police constable came and siezed the prisoner.

Lalla Jewun said, he saw the prisoner seized and the chain taken from his hand.

Gungapersaud Byrapersaud saw the prisoner take the chain from the child's neck. A policeman heard the cry of thief and saw the prisoner running; he stopt him; witness Walka came up and accused him of stealing a chain, and upon searching the prisoner the chain was found upon him.

Prisoner in defence said, the charge was false, brought by Walka, between whom and prisoner was enmity. He was committed to take his trial at the petty Sessions.

STEALING FROM A CHILD.—A CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.—Sutwa Eltapa was charged with stealing a gold neck oranment of the value of Rs. 160. Jetha Ludha the prosecutor said, last Tuesday about 8 o'clock in the morning, I saw my child outside my warehouse, at Mandavee, with this gold ornament on his neck; shortly after I heard him cry out, and on going out I missed the ornament from his neck. I went in search of a policeman, and met one with the prisoner in custody; the policeman had this ornament in his hand, bent up as it is now, it is my property.

Luximon Essoo police constable, No. 736, stated that on Tuesday last about 8 A.M. he saw the prisoner running in Morree Bazar street; suspecting him, the constable seized him, and found the gold ornament upon him, bent up in his waist cloth. The prosecutor came up, and claimed the property. Prisoner said he was drunk, and did not know what happened. He was committed for trial at the High Court.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

Business for disposal this day.

(BEFORE THE HONORABLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

Suits for Settlement of Issues.

541 Eduljee Maneckjee *vs.* Nillajee Luxamonjee.

H. GAMBLE, Deputy Registrar.
Prothonotary's Office, 14th Nov. 1863.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE NEWTON AND THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE TUCKER.)

21*st September* 1863.

Kalabhai Mulubhai and others, Appellants, vs. *Hothibhai Hamabhai and a other, Respondents.*

Dr. Reid with Messrs. Vinayakrao Harrichund and Dhirajlal Mathuradass for the Appellants.

Mr. Nanabhai Haridas with Mr. Dadabhai Framji for the respondents.

The facts of the case are fully stated in the following Judgment of the District Court of Ahmedabad:—

"Plaintiffs Hutteebhaee, and Mobutsung in their petition stated, that the village of Juska in the Dundooka District originally consisted of three and a half shares, of which one share of twenty-eight and a half dokras came to their common ancestor Megabhaee who left it in the following proportions to his four sons, one-fourth share to the eldest Bawaji, and one share each Hutteebhaee and the other two. That Hutteebhaee was the Plaintiff's uncle, and also the uncle of the late father of the two Defendants Kullabhai and Sooltansing. That the said Hutteebhaee died without leaving any issue, in Magshish sumvat 1896, leaving a widow the third Defendant Baee Unjiba. That they the Plaintiffs and the two sons (Defendants) Mooloobhaee were the heirs to the share of Hutteebhaee. and that they (Plaintiffs) were entitled to two parts, and the Defendants Kulabhaee and Sultansing to one. And that they therefore sued to obtain a declaration of their right to two parts of the share of the late Hutteebhaee.

Defendants Kullubhaee stated that he and Sultansing were the heirs to the share of Hutteebhai. That Meghabhaee their ancestor had two wives, the senior of whom was the mother of their grand-father and of the Hutteebhaee referred to. That the other wife was the mother of Hamabhaee and Nuthoobhaee, the former of whom was the father of (Plaintiff) Hutteebhaee, and the latter of (Plaintiff Mohutsing). That Hamabhaee and Nuthoobhaee succeeded to three-fourth dokras, and Babajee and Hutteebhaee to 15¼, and that they (Defendants) had been partners in this last, which was undivided family property. That they were in direct descent from Babaji the brother of Hutteebhaee, and therefore had a right to Hutteebhaee's share, and that two plaintiffs were the descendants of the junior wife of Megabhaee, and consequently could not participate in the share of Hutteebhaee.

That their father Mooloobhaee paid the funeral expenses of the late Hutteebhaee, and that the widow (Umjiba defendant) of the latter lived with and was maintained by them, and that she had renounced her claim to the share of her husband, and had made it over to them by a deed which they produced. That 15¼ "docras" had been entered in their joint names since sumvut 912, subsequent to the death of their father before which time they were entered in their father's name.

Defendant Sultansing did not file any statement; defendant Umjiba stated, that she was heir to her husband Hutteebhaee, and that Kullabhaee and Sultansing were the grandsons of the brother of her late husband. That she was united with them and by the Shastras and the customs of the country, the defendants Kullabhaee and Sultansing had a right to share in the estate of Hutteebhaee, and therefore, she had given a deed renouncing her claim. That the plaintiffs had no right.

The Moonsiff of Dhundooka found that Bawaji and Hutteebhaee were partners in the portion 15¼ dokras, which had come from Meghabhaee to them, that it was undivided; that Hutteebhaee and the two defendants Kullabhaee and Sultansing were united in interests, and that Huttheebhaee died while they were thus united, the widow defendant Umjiba had executed the deed only for the certainty of Kullabhaee and Sultansing, and to prevent any dispute, held that the plaintiff's had no right, and threw out the claim with costs.

Hutteebhaee and Mobutsing have appealed urging.

1. That by the custom of the caste, if a man die without issue his brothers are his heirs, Nos. 48-49-52, and 53 to 65, also the report No. 51.

2nd. That the caste custom is preferrable to the Shastras, and that there being several brothers one only cannot succeed. That if the custom were not as stated what advantage or necessity was there for the deed (8) which had been produced.

3rd. That the widow Umjiba had no right to execute such a deed. That the management had not been as represented in the deed. That an hereditary estate could not leave the family.

The points appear to be as follows:

1st. Where Hutteebhaee and his nephew Mooloobhaee united in interests?

2nd. If not, had the (plaintiff) appellants Hutteebhaee and Mobutsung, a right to participate in the share of the late Hutteebhaee, and to what extent?

3rd. Had the third respondent Umjiba authority to dispose of this property of Hutteebhaee; and if not in what way has her claim or her share become affected by the deed No. 8?

From the papers in this case it appears that, the common ancestor of the parties Meghabhaee died about 40 years ago, that he had two wives and two sons by each, namely Bamaji and Hutteebhaee by the first, and Hamabhaee and Nuthoobhaee by the second, and that his share of the village of Juska was divided among his four sons in the following proportions, *i. e.*, 1¼ share to the eldest Bawajee, and one share each to the other three. It seems also that Bawajee and Hutteebhaee were united in interest, and that the other two likewise were undivided in the management of their portions.

The appellants (original plaintiffs) Hutteebhaee and Mobutsung claim a declaration of their right to one share each, in the share of the late Hutteebhaee who died in sumvat 1896, A.D. 1840, childless; and this is resisted by Kullabhaee, and Sultansing, the grandsons of the brother of Hutteebhaee, and by the widow Umjiba for the reasons given in their statements.

The principal objection raised by the respondent rests in the fact of the appellants being the descendants of the second wife of Meghabhaee. On this subject, the court questioned the Shastree No. 11, and it appears from the answer of the law officer, that this is no bar to the claim of the appellants to the ancestral property.

The first appears to be the point on which the whole case hangs. The respondent Kullabhaee states that he and Sultansing are the heirs, being partners in the portion which originally came to Bawajee and Hutteebhaee, and that they have maintained the widow Umjiba, who admits that she executed the deed (8) giving up all claim to the share of her husband.

It appears that the Mamlutdar of Dhundooka on the 30th August 1860, in replying to a petition of Mootheebhaee and Mobutsung stated (78) that Umjeba managed the share of Hutteebhaee, and that Kullabhaee had nothing to do with it. The order of the Collector (79), dated 16th October 1860, also shews that Kulabhaee had nothing to do with the management of the share of the Hutteebhaee.

The court will notice two papers (83-84) filed by the Respondents, the former of which shows that a decree was given in 1836 against Hutteebhaee and Mooloobhaee, and the latter that in August 1849 Mooloobhaee and Umjiba were joint defendants in a suit the claim in which, however, was brought on a bond which had been passed by Hutteebhaee alone, and the decree was therefore passed against the estate of Hutteebhaee.

The court considers these papers 83 and 84 insufficient to prove that Hutteebhaee, and

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Moolabhaee were altogether united in interests, and in the management of the property which had descended to them from Meghabhaee, and as there is reason to think that Hutteebhaee lived divided in the magagement of his own share of the ancestral property and left no son, the court, is of opinion that Hatteebhaee and Mobutsung have a right to participate with Kullabhaee and Sultansing in the share of Hutheebhaee, the two last, however, being entitled to one share only, and the two first to one share each.

As regards the third point the Court holds that Umjiba had no right to dispose of the ancestral property of Hutteebhaee. If the last mentioned and the two first Respondents had been united in partnership, there would have been no need of the deed (8), passed by Umjiba; because in that event the property must have came to Kullabhaee and Sultansing, and she would have had a claim only to maintenance, and in any case she could have no right to desire or dispose of the property ancestral The object of the deed (8) was, the Court thinks, to endeavour to exclude Hutteebhaee and Mobutsung from participating in the separate share of Hutteebhaee, and that she must be held to have forfeited by her own deed her claim to a life interest in the share of her late husband, and is entitled to food and raiment only.

The decree of the Moonsiff of Dhundooka is therefore reversed, and the declaration of right allowed with costs."

W. Sandwith, Acting Judge.

Against this judgment a special appeal was admitted on the following grounds,—namely,

1. That the decision is opposed to law, in that according to Hindoo Law the grandsons of a brother of the whole blood of the deceased who was re-united have a better right to his property than the sons of the brothers of half blood who were never re-united, and the Acting Judge was therefore in error in admitting the claim.

2. That, even supposing for the sake of argument that there was no re-union, the applicants who are the grandsons of a brother of the whole blood of the deceased have a better claim to his property than the respondents who are the sons of brothers of half blood.

3. That, the respondents having admitted (see exhibits Nos 24 and 25) that there was a re-union between the deceased Huteebhaee and his brother Banabhai (the petitioners' grandfather), the Acting Judge was in error in ruling that it is not proved that Huteebhaee and Banabhai's son Mooloobhai were united.

4. That the Acting Judge has contradicted himself in saying in one part of his judgment that it seems also that Banabhai and Huteebhaee were united in interest and in another part that Huteebhaee and Banabhai's son Mooloobhai were not so united.

5. That the Acting Judge was in error in ruling that Amjeeba has forfeited by her own deed her claim to a life interest in her husband's property, and that the plaintiff's claim for declaration of their right should be allowed.

Dr. Reid argued at considerable length in support of these grounds of objection to the decision of the District Judge. He urged that according to Hindu Law a reunited whole brother succeeds to the exclusion of all separated half brothers; that even supposing there was no reunion whole brothers are preferred to half; and that nephews succeed only in failure of brothers These propositions he supported by several authorities, chiefly from the Mitakshara, Vyarshar Myukha, and Strange's Elements of Hindu Law. He strongly commented upon the admissions and inconsistencies referred to in the 3rd and 4th of the above grounds of objection, and also upon the fact that the Plaintiffs had allowed twenty years to elapse after the death of Hutteebhaee before bringing the action; and in concluding his observations he characterised the evidence adduced in the Court below in support of the special caste usage relied upon by the plaintiff's as most flimsy.

Mr. Justice Newton.—The Judge does not say any thing about it in his judgment.

Dr. Reid.—No, your Lordship. I will not, therefore, trouble the Court with any further observations upon that evidence.

Mr. Nanabhai Haridas for the Respondents urged that the first objection of the learned Counsel for the Appellants was founded upon the assumption that at the time of his death, Hutteebhai was joint in interest with his nephew Mulu bhaee; that that assumption was contrary to the finding of the District Judge; that the District Judge having expressly decided that Hutteebhaee and Mulubhai were not united in interests, his finding upon that point ought to be regarded as conclusive; and that the numerous authorities cited by the learned Counsel were therefore clearly inapplicable to the present case With regard to the second ground of objection Mr. Nanabhai submitted that the law was not as stated in that objection; that the question before the Court was one not as between whole and half brothers, or as between brothers and nephews, as Dr. Reid seemed to imagine, but as between half nephews on the one hand and whole grand nephews on the other, as would appear from the pedigree; and that, according to Hindu Law, grand nephews could succeed only in the absence of nephews: that nephews even of the half blood excluded all grand nephews. In support of this proposition he cited several authorities chiefly from Colebrooke, Strange and McNaughten. He stated that, although according to Hindu Law the Plaintiffs alone were entitled to Hutteebhaee's property after his widow's death, their claim was urged in the Courts below not under that law, but under a special family or caste custom of which ample evidence had been adduced there. With regard to the third objection he stated that he had himself read both the exhibits referred to therein; that in neither of them was there any admission to the effect alleged; but that he found on the contrary separate enjoyment by the parties of their respective shares deposed to in both of them. With regard to the fourth objection, Mr. Nanabhoy urged that the inconsistency was more apparent than real. He submitted that although the Judge had not expressed himself as clearly as he might have done, still there could be no doubt from the word 'likewise' used in the same sentence that he meant simply the external management only was joint, that is as between the Collector and the Grassias, and by no means that the parties were joint in interests in the sense in which an undivided Hindu family is said to be joint. With regard to the fifth objection he considered that the Judge was quite right in deciding that the relinquishment of her claim by Amjiba could only effect herself and not the plaintiffs in any way. With regard to the additional objection urged by Dr. Reid for the first time, namely the twenty years, delay in suing, Mr. Nanabhai submitted that there was no occasion for his clients to sue for a declaration of their rights until Amjiba by the release No. 8, had attempted to deprive them of the same. He contended that upon Amjiba's death, which contingency was by no means a distant one, his clients were entitled under the custom relied upon to divide Huteebhaee's share of the village in dispute with the Appellants; that Amjiba having succeeded to Hutteebhaee's property was only a trustee for his next of kin; and that it was not competent for her to deprive them of what they were entitled to.

Dr. Reid replied.

Mr. Justice Newton.—We shall look into the authorities on Hindu Law to see if, upon the supposition of no reunion, and according to the Plaintiff's own showing, they are not debarred from urging their claim; for in Bellasis Reports, at page 11, we see reported a case in which the late Sudder Court seems to have held that the descendants by a Junior wife cannot succeed to the property of a descendant by the senior wife, so long as there are any descendants by the senior wife. If upon reference to the authorities, however, we find the law to be different, we shall have to direct an issue to the lower Court to determine whether Barabhai, and after him his son Mulubhai were in a state of union or not with Huthabhaee.

Mr. Nanabhai Haricas.—Your Lordships will recollect that our claim is founded upon the special custom of the Grassia caste, and that the Judge has omitted to decide whether the custom exists or not. There was evidence adduced in the Courts below in proof of that custom. If the custom exists, it is the custom and not the Hindu Law that governs the case.

Dr. Reid.—I object to Mr. Nanabhai raising this objection now for the first time. He ought to have filed a separate Memo. of appeal.

Mr. Nanabhai.—The objection is not raised now for the first time. It was urged to the Court in my observations in reply to Dr. Reid's objections; and as to the separate Memo. of appeal, it was not necessary, for sec. 348 of the Code of Civil Procedure empowers a Respondent to raise any objections which he might do to the decree if he appealed against it.

Mr. Justice Newton.—Mr. Nanabhai is quite right in taking this objection Dr. Reid, such objections are always made verbally here, and our practice is in conformity with the law quoted.

Mr. Nanabhai Haridas.—If any material point in a case has not been decided by the lower Court, the only course open to this Court is to remand the case in order that that point may be decided by it. Whether the alleged custom does or does not exist is a very material point in this case. It is a matter of fact, and must be decided by the lower Court before a satisfactory decision can be pronounced here.

Mr. Justice Newton.—We shall see if there is any evidence as to the alleged usage adduced in the lower Courts If there is, the point ought to be decided by the Judge.

The Translator, Mr. Cursetjee, was desired by the Court to prepare an abstract of the documents Nos. 48, 49, 51, 52, and 53, to 65, and the case was postponed.

4th November 1863.

The abstract having been prepared and their Lordships having looked into the authorities on Hindu Law, the case was again called on on the above day, when Mr. White and Mr. Dadabhai appeared for the Respondents, Mr. Nanabhai not being in Bombay, and the Court gave the following judgment:—

Mr. Justice Newton.—We do not consider it essential to find whether Huthabhaee and Mulubhai were separate or not. Even supposing Mulubhai was not united with Hutteebhaee, still Mulubhai would succeed to Hutteebhaee. There is another question, however, that requires to be determined, namely, whether any caste custom exists differing from Hindu Law as to the rights of half broth rs. We shall, therefore, direct an issue to the Court below to decide whether the evidence received suffices to show that there is such a custom, with liberty for the judge to take further evidence on the issue if he should think it necessary.

Case remanded to try the above issue.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—14th Nov.

(Before J. F. Hore, Esq.)

Bhugwan Moolchund vs. Girdhur Motee.

An Alleged False Bank Note.—This was an action brought to recover the value of 5 cwt. and 23¾ lbs. of copper sheet sold and delivered by the plaintiff to the defendant as per entry signed by defendant in plaintiff's book. The plaintiff claim Rs. 100 as the balance due, and Rs. 6 as the cost of two notices served on the defendant.

Mr. Nusserwanjee, appeared on behalf of the plaintiff.

Mr. Shewsunker, for the defendant.

Mr. Nusserwanjee in opening the case stated, that on the twenty-fifth of August last, the defendant's son came to the firm of the plaintiff, and paid his Mehtta, a certain sum of money consisting of one note for Rs. 100 and the remainder in cash, amounting to Rs. 222-13-3; and the note was a false banknote. The Mehtta received the money, but his suspicions were roused that the note in question was a false note. The plaintiff took the note to the firm of Bomanjee Hormusjee Wadia; butthe members of this firm, suspecting it to be false sent it with their man to the Bombay Bank. The latter establishment sent the note in dispute to the mint master, who after examining it, warned the officers of the bank not to pay any money thereon.

Mr. Shewsunker contended that the note in question was not false. Enquiry was made at the mint, where it was found a good note. Mr. Shewsunker further stated that his client received it from another person.

His Honor.—The Bank note was a legal tender. Mr. Nusserwanjee should show that the Bombay Bank authorities were justified in refusing it.

Dinshaw Nusserwanjee, a clerk in the Bombay Bank was afterwards examined; and he stated that the note was a genuine one.

Mr. Nusserwanjee asked His Honor to postpone the case for adducing the evidence of Mr. Blair, Secretary to the Bank.

His Honor observed, that according to the Indian Act, the bank note was a legal tender, and there was nothing before the Court to show that it was a forgery; and therefore the plaintiff was non-suited.

Noor Mahomed Adam vs. Sewjee Bhimjee and Sulliman Suki Ludha.

In this action the plaintiff sought to recover a third share of Rs. 424-1, which was the total amount of profits realized between 23rd April and 16th June 1863, by a partnership which existed between the plaintiff and the defendants. The plaint also included a claim for plaintiff's wages as a servant of the partnership.

Mr. Connon, for the plaintiff.

The defendants appeared in person.

Mr. Connon stated his case. He said that this was a suit on an adjusted account of partnership. The plaintiff was one of the partners; and after the dissolution of the partnership he became a servant of the defendants on a monthly salary of rupees sixteen and eight annas.

Sewjee Bhimjee sworn.—Noor Mahamed was never a partner, but he was merely a servant. The second defendant was a partner. The plaintiff's wages commenced on Jeyth Vud 1st; and he left the service on Shravun Vud 15th. He received all that was due to him. Plaintiff was a partner with them for about a month.

Cross-examined by Mr. Connon: After the dissolution of the partnership the plaintiff was engaged as their servant. Witness paid money to the second defendant after he brought an action against him in this court. The balance had been adjusted about a fortnight ago. Did not receive any notice to produce any book or books of account. He paid to plaintiff in all rupees sixty-seven.

The second defendant Suliman Suki Ludha was examined and cross-examined at length, and from his evidence it appeared that the plaintiff was one of the partners. Witness used to remain in Bombay, and the plaintiff used to go to outstations to sell goods. He (the plaintiff) gave him the proceeds of the sales, which he used to enter in a book. The first defendant Sewjee admitted in witness' presence about a month ago, that Rs. 424, was the amount of profits realized in the partnership transactions.

Heerjee Jeena, a cooly by profession, stated that he was not present at the time when the partnership accounts were adjusted. Noor Mahomed was not a partner of Sewjee. He was a servant of the defendant on a monthly salary of rupees thirteen.

One Tooka Dhondiba, a partner with the defendant Sewjee in certain grain transactions, said that the plaintiff was their servant on a monthly salary of rupees thirteen and annas eight. Witness used to pay him five rupees, and the remaining sum was paid by the defendant Sewjee. Anot er witness named Megjee, the brother of the defendant Sewjee, proved that the plaintiff was a monthly servant.

This was the defendant's case.

Noor Mahomed Adam, examined by Mr. Connon stated: There was a profit of Rs. 424-1 due to three partners. The partnership lasted for two or three months. He had entered in a book the accounts of the goods which were sold (the plaintiff here pointed out the items that were entered in the book on account of the partnership transaction.) Witness had been to the house of the defendant Sewjee, in company with Bawa Jumal and two others, in whose presence the defendant admitted that witness was a partner with him, and requested the parties to adjust the partnership account.

Bawa Jumal and Suliman Adam were examined and cross-examined at considerable length, and from their evidence it appeared that they had been in company with the plaintiff to the house of the first defendant Sewjee, when he admitted that the plaintiff was one of his partners.

His Honor, in delivering the judgment said, that with reference to the partnership, he considered the evidence on behalf of the defendants was stronger than that of the plaintiff. The plaintiff's story was that the partnership account was adjusted between him and the defendants, and he said that the defendant Sewjee admitted that Rs. 424-1 was the amount of the profit realized in the partnership transaction. It appeared that before the adjustment was made the second defendant brought an action against Sewjee, but subsequently the former accepted from the latter the sum of Rs. 70. The plaintiff's witnesses were Bawa Jumal and two others, and the evidence they gave was of a most unsatisfactory nature. They did not prove that the partnership had existed between the plaintiff and the defendants. On the other hand from the evidence of Heerjee, who lived with Sewjee, it appeared that the plaintiff was a monthly servant of the defendant Sewjee. Therefore the Court disallowed that amount, but for the other items, the defendant Sewjee totally failed to prove that the plaintiff was paid on account of his wages. Under these circumstances the Court gave a verdict in favor of the second defendant and against Sewjee Bhimjee for Rs. 29-4, on account of wages. Verdict for plaintiff for Rs. 29-4, with costs.

BENGAL.

We are glad to hear that Lieutenant O. Barnes, lately commanding H. M's. Lahore Light Horse at Barrackpore, is likely soon to return to the Cavalry branch of the Bengal army and receive the command of another regiment.—*Englishman Nov.* 5.

The steam-frigate *Feroze* is being rapidly refitted and go ready for sea; and the marine authorities expect her to be able to despatch her for Bombay by the middle of this month. The *Feroze* will, we believe, at Bombay for the protection of the harbour and shipping there, in conjunction with the blockships already there; but what great protection these antiquated vessels can afford we are unable exactly to understand, seeing that the *Alabama*, or any such ship could sink the whole of them in five minutes; and perhaps it is the best thing that could be done with them.—*Id.*

It appears, from intelligence received by the mail, that the surgeons of the Irish medical schools and colleges are coming forward in considerable numbers to help the Horse Guards and the India House authorities out of their difficulty in the matter of providing medical officers for H. M's British and Indian services. This was, from what has several times before occurred, to have been expected; but it can only be a partial relief, as, for reasons which we need not here detail, a large stock cannot be taken from the Hibernian source; and the Director General of the Army Medical Department in England has before now refused to crowd his list with candidates from the Emerald Isle, whence, we believe, an unlimited supply could be obtained. Two large an alloy of them never has, of late years, been desired or accepted by the Horse Guards? and the probability is that even in the present difficulty, many of them will be rejected.—*Id., Nov.* 6.

We have always, and very openly, stated our opinion of the Singhbhom Cotton Company business, but for all that, we are glad to see that the copper from there is not quite the myth it was feared to be. In the *Daily Report of Sales and Purchases* for November 5th we note the sale by Messrs. Carlisle, Nephew and Co. of 200 maunds of Singhbhom copper at Rs. 36.—*Id., Nov.* 7.

An up-country contemporary speaks very highly of the manner in which the new Cotton Pressing Company at Meerut turn out Cotton screwed with their new iron screw. A bale containing a little over three maunds of cotton was compressed, without the slightest trouble, in the space of eight and half cubic feet, and the time occupied in pressing, including lashing and sewing, did not exceed thirty minutes. A large business is expected to be done by this Company in the upper districts.—*Id.*

The ship *Light Brigade*, engaged for the conveyance to New Zealand, of the remainder of H. M's 43rd and 68th Regiments from Calcutta and Rangoon, will leave Calcutta for Rangoon this day. She takes from Calcutta four officers, forty-eight men, ten women, and twenty-one children, and from Rangoon about nine officers, two hundred men, forty women, and eighty-four children —*Id.*

MADRAS.

(*Englishman, November* 6.)

It is now rather more than four years since Sir Charles Trevelyan, then Governor of Madras, first enunciated to the good folks of the "Benighted Presidency" his idea of a People's Park, or rather a park, not for the Europeans only, but for the masses of the population including all classes. The idea was novel; it involved no particular principle, and, coming from the fountain head of Madras patronage, was naturally applauded by all who enjoyed the *entre* to Government House, of course more or less warmly according to the temperament of the several candidates for appointments or promotions. Doubtless, also, many a jest at the club, and very much "chaff" in private society, especially at the aides-de-camp of the period, were furnished at the expense of the projected Native park, and suggestions were freely offered for the introduction of Richardson's show, Greenwhich fair, the Crystal Palace, round abouts. Punch and Judies, and other elements of Western civilization calculated to enlarge the minds and promote the intellectual and moral well-being of our Native friends. However, the idea was only permitted to sleep for a very few days, after which it was announced that his Excellency had discovered a site: and thus, so far as ground went, the park was a *fait accompli*. The site, however, was not unlike the one chosen for the splendid city of Eden, with its streets, market-places, churches, and theatres, which had flashed before the excited imagination of Mr. Martin Chuzzlewit. In short, it was a forlorn swamp, the characteristics of which can only be understood by means of a brief topographical description of the Presidency capital. The city of Madras, as perhaps most of our readers are aware, differs from both Calcutta and Bombay, inasmuch as it covers an area very much larger than would seem to be required even by its large population. Indeed, the municipal history of Madras is, perhaps, more interesting if not more important than that of any other city of Anglo Indian origin. First of all, almost close to the tide mark, there was a little fortified factory known as the White Town. Next sprung up side by side a hasty growth of Native huts constructed of bamboos and thatched with mud and straw known as Black Town. Then, grants of five or six surrounding villages, two, three, four or five miles from the fort, were obtained by judicious presents to the local Native authorities; and though each village had a separate constitution, a Native government of it own, the whole began in time to be regarded as part, of the city of Madras; and to this day several villages are included in the precincts of the Presidency capital. Meanwhile Black Town reached an importance which was inconceivable before, and which it is difficult to realise even now. The huts of bamboos and mud were exchanged for mansions of brick and stucco, which became the residences of the rich Native merchants and bankers, and the enterprising and prosperous Armenian families, who flourished a century ago; whilst new villages had to be created in other quarters for the swarm of weavers, dyers, and washermen in the Company's employ. But within the last century everything has changed: Europeans, Armenians, and others have ceased to live in either White Town or Blak Town, and have taken up their abodes in those charming bungalows or garden-houses which have sprung up in the neighbour-hood of the villages already indicated, and to which the official and merchant gladly drive after concluding their daily labours in their respective offices and counting-houses. The consequence is, that: so far as Europeans and Armenians are concerned, Black Town has almost ceased to be a residence; and though it is still thickly populated it is only by Natives and perhaps a large number of East Indians. On one side of this Native town is the sea, and it is a fortunate thing for the inhabitants that the sea is there, and that on most afternoons a glorious breeze comes blowing through those hot courts and closely packed dwellings, clearing away effluvia of very description, and filling every little enclosure and darkened godown with the freshness of the cool billows that are rolling far away. The Native village, perhaps, next in importance to Black Town, or rather next in importance so far as the number of the population is concerned, is that of Vepery which lies some distance inland from the fort and Black Town; and here the houses have become almost as close as those of Black Town, whilst the inhabitants in the same manner, are nearly all Natives and East Indians. This old village of Vepery is not without its traditions, Native and European. It was there that the first regular mission was established, as something apart from the ecclesiastical rule of the Company's chaplain, who reigned supreme in the fort and was generally as deeply implicated in every little commercial adventure afloat as the Company's surgeon, or any other official. Vepery Mission and Vepery School are still in existence; and so, too, if we mistake not, is the little church where young Captain Clive was married to Anne Maskelyne, the astronomer's daughter. But as a ready said, so far as Europeans are concerned, the glory of Vepery has passed away to other villages of barbarous names, which would sound strangely enough to the ears of our Calcutta readers.

With this rapid topographical sketch of Madras, we now come to the celebrated Park. The resort of Europeans for the last generation or two has no longer been between Vepery and the Black Town or fort, but straight from the sea-beach, along what is called the Mount Road, towards the more fashionable villages of Nungumbaukum and Adyar. The consequence has been that the space between Vepery and Black Town has become a large desolate swamp, used by both the inhabitants of Vepery and those of Black Town for all manner of nondescript purposes, and, we need scarcely add, poisoning both parties in return for their trouble. Accordingly this deserted swamp, stretching from Vepery to Black Town, and known by the appropriate and significant name of Stinkapetta, was selected by Sir Charles Trevelyan to be the site of the new People's Park; and, naturally enough, when the public had fully apprehended the apparently preposterous idea that Stinkapettah was to be converted into the People's Park, the fun grew loud and furious; every wit had his little fling, and it was proposed that the Trevelyan Park should be called the Trevelyan Folly.

A few months passed away, the swamp was cleared, drained, and planted. The margin of the swamp, which was considered to be waste land in the true and correct sense, was divided into building lots and offered for public sale by auction; and, to the intense astonishment of the incredulous, these lots fetched such high prices, that the receipts formed a fund which, we believe, was nearly sufficient to meet the contemplated expenditure for the park. But misfortunes will happen in the best regulated families; and, just as the park was beginning to be an unexpected success, Sir Charles Trevelyan was recalled. However, the commencement had been made, and the park gradually became a reality, and their utility and its beneficial influence began to be apprehended. Madras is too hot for Europeans to walk about much, excepting in localities immediately facing the sea-breeze. Accordingly, Lord Harris, the predecessor of Sir Charles, had constructed, or rather perfected, that pleasant road along the beach which is one of the chief delights of the Presidency, and along which parents drive every evening, whilst their children are digging holes in the sand or chasing crabs, just as if they were at Ramsgate or Broadstairs. But walking and flirting with a pound of sand in each boot is a manifest impossibility, and, accordingly, Sir Charles Trevelyan completed the work which Lord Harris had begun, by constructing a promenade in the immediate vicinity of the band-stand and the sea, which promenade is about one of the pleasantest places that one can find in a tropical clime. Thus far, then, the European was provided for, and, consequently, he could not see the necessity for a park. But whilst he was enjoying the breath and promenade, a strange sight was to be seen in the People's Park. From the very first the Natives took the liveliest interest in it. To use Sir Charles Trevelyan's own words, the "desolate swamp between Black Town and Vepery has been converted into an ornate pleasure-ground and zoological garden, where a band plays every evening, and family parties of every creed and race may be seen by hundreds enjoying the air and scene within an easy walk of their houses." The sea-beach and promenade were far away, and there were no means of getting at either save by one of those long, dusty, and unrefreshing walks, which are but ill repaid by seeing a number of people of another race, and better off than one's self, driving about in carriages. But now the populations of Vepery and Black Town saw close to their houses the gradual formation of a large pleasure-ground all their own, with strange animals and strange flowers and tree, and with music for those who cared to hear it. In a word, at this present moment hundreds, if not more, of the pent up inhabitants of Black Town and Vepery, who four years ago spent their evenings in joyless strolls and smoking coarse tobacco, or chewing betel in their own close and badly-smelling residences, now turn out into their own park, with their wives and children, *et cetera*, to lounge at will with, plenty of people to talk to and plenty of things to see.

Under these circumstances we are not surprised that Sir Charles Trevelyan should interest himself in the establishment of a People's Park in the northern part of Calcutta, which is as much cut off from the advantages of the Maidan and the Drive as the inhabitants of Black Town and Vepery were cut off from the beach and promenade. Then, after all, can we not, with less [illegible] promote the happiness of his fellow men, but what can be done ought to be done; and we hope that this subject will be duly ventilated and pressed upon the attention of the new Municipality. No doubt, roads, drainage and water-supply demand the first attention of the Justices, and will absorb the whole of their means; but we trust that they will demand their attention to some better purpose, and absorb their means to some better end, than they apparently have done during the last century or thereabouts. But, feeling as we do how much easier it is in Calcutta than it has proved in Madras, to convert unoccupied land into a park and pleasure-grounds, with all the advantages to Bengal soil and climate, and without the difficulties arising from the hot and arid atmosphere of the southern Presidency, we think that the site has only to be chosen and the plan started to ensure speedy accomplishment and entire success. To assume that the Natives will not take an interest in the project, and will not avail themselves of the advantages of such recreation, was to be altogether an error in the case of Madras. Indeed there is not a Native in Calcutta who does not in his heart wish himself far away in the Mofussil in some pleasant part of the jungle, where the birds are singing, and the bees are humming, and the flowers are blooming, and where, beneath the shade of pleasant trees, he could take his rice and sweetmeats with his wife and children, and fancy himself in paradise, if at the same time he could only be guaranteed against snakes and tigers. Such feelings are common to the whole human race dwelling in cities, wherever those cities may be, whether in Europe, America, or India; and they furnish themes for every bard, ancient or modern, religious or profane. The amount of health and happiness that would be attained, and of lassitude and vice that would be thrown off by the conversion of some such areas the one suggested by Sir Charles Trevelyan into a pleasure-ground is beyond all conception; and surely the wealth, the enterprise, the public spirit, and the philanthropy of Calcutta can do as much towards promoting the material and moral welfare of the masses in a way which all classes can understand and appreciate, as has been achieved in the Madras Presidency where the European community is so small and the majority of the Native population are so extremely poor.

DUTCH COMMANDOES AND BUSHMEN EXTERMINATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(*Friend of India, October* 22.)

The colonisation by Europeans of the islands and coasts of the Indian and Pacific Oceans, while in the long run an immense gain to humanity, has, like the conquest of India by the English, been attended by some of the evil effects of that wrath of man which Providence restrains after it has reached certain fixed limits. We had thought that the moral sense of Europe, led by that country which first abolished the slave trade, had so penetrated into every colony in the East that a renewal of wanton extermination of the black races was impossible. Even the French Emperor is said to be sincere in his wish to put down the traffic of the Reunion slave-traders on the east coast of Africa, and Portugal makes a show of checking its Viceroy at Mozambique. The Spaniards are kind enough to the natives of the Philippines, and the priests do not keep them in much greater ignorance than the lower classes of the mother country. The Dutch have abolished slavery in Java as well as in Surinam, and if they deny that their native subjects have souls they do their best, for political reasons, to give them all possible material comfort. The French used to be bad enough in New Caledonia and Tahiti, but their rule is now as mild as that of the Spaniards in Manilla. Nowhere, we believe, have the aborigines been causelessly oppressed and exterminated, except by the Dutch farmers on the frontier of Cape Colony and along the course of the Orange River. Our Cape correspondent, an Indian officer, recapitulates some of the facts, and we find them detailed in all their horrors in a report by Mr. L. A. Anthing who investigated the occurrences, presented by Governor Wodehouse to the house of Assembly.

On the Bank of the Orange River, in the north-western districts of Cape Colony, is a tract of natural territory known as Bushmanland, and stretching about three hundred miles from east to west and one hundred and fifty from north to south. This tract, almost as large as Scotland, had been left open for the poor who have no farms, and for the rich whose pasture may have failed in one of those periodical seasons of drought which do such damage in South Africa. This vast commonage has only few wells of water, for the land rights are too uncertain to tempt the slightest expenditure of capital. Thus travellers driving their herds from the northerly districts to the Cape market find no pasture for them, the squatters having used the scanty grass, and the Bushmen are reduced to a state of destitution. The game, too, has been destroyed and the aborigines must either steal or perish, no longer answering the description of the Cape poet:—

Or should long parching droughts prevail,
And milk and bulbs, and locusts fail,
He asks him down to sleep away,
In long lid trance, the weary day,
Lull'd by the sound of the Gare-p,
Beneath the willows murmuring deep,
Till thunder clouds, surcharged with rain,
Pour verdure o'er the panting plain,
And call the dreamer from his trance,
To feast on milk and game, and make the moonlight dance."

An open tract like this is, of course, the asylum of the half-caste scoundrels of the Colony. Were farmers of respectability induced to settle there, the place might become a garden, and every Bushman find employment. But these settlers, whom our correspondent describes as four-sevenths Dutch, two-sevenths German, French and half-caste, and one-seventh English, have for ten years pursued a system of extermination in the case of the Bushmen, so that the aborigines are now diminished to a remnant of five hundred souls. Tales of frightful oppression and wanton massacre so frequently reached Cape Town, and in the autumn of 1861 so many depositions were laid before the Attorney General, that Mr. Anthing was despatched to the spot by the Government. He reached the Orange River just at the time when the Bushmen, after nine years' despairing submission to cruelty, had begun a series of reprisals. Two youths, the grandsons of a Bastard or coloured farmer, were shot down with poisoned arrows when with their cattle, and the fact of the cattle returning untouched shewed plainly the reason of the Bushmen's vengeance. In another case a Kaffir, one of a tribe who aided the settlers in their oppression, was killed, and in a third the Bushmen carried off several head of cattle. At first the Bushmen resolved to murder Mr. Anthing, but when they were convinced that he had been sent to do justice between them and the exterminators, they gave up the offenders, and even arrested some and delivered them up to him. Government very justly declined to punish any but the two murderers in the first case, and they were sent to Cape Town. But what was their story, proved by the careless confession of the half-caste settlers? The blood runs cold at the crimes committed by men who claim to belong to Christendom.

Eight years ago a Commando, in two divisions the first consisting of European farmers, and the second of Bastards, as they are called, proceeded into Bushmanland to punish the aborigines for alleged thefts. While the Bastard division killed upwards of two hundred Bushmen in cold blood the Dutchmen allured their victims to their waggons by professions of peace, and massacred even more than the half-castes, only two women escaping to tell the tale. At several other places similar horrors took place, thus described by an eyewitness on one occasion. "They surrounded the place during the night, spying the Bushmen's fires. At daybreak the firing commenced, and it lasted until the sun was up a little way. The commando party loaded and fired, and reloaded many times before they had finished A great many people (women and children) were killed that day. The men were absent. Only a few little children escaped, and they were distributed amongst the people composing the commando. The women threw up their arms, crying for mercy, but no mercy was shown them. Great sin was perpetrated that day." The smaller murders show even more cruelty than this. A Bastard told a Bushman who had stolen a cow to supply another within a certain time. The poor thief, who was probably dying of hunger, failed to do so and was shot; while his wife, who saw the deed and ran to the house of the murderer's father-in-law was with her baby also shot by the Bastard, and as she still lingered after two shots the servant despatched her. One farmer coolly used to tell how in his younger days he and other young farmers were in the habit of going out to shoot parties of Bush people "for the fun of the thing." On one occasion, three Bushmen whom they had met, and who were quietly pursuing their way, were deliberately shot when their backs were turned to them. A Mr. Steenkamp confessed to Mr. Anthing that he had taken part in all the commandoes, composed of European farmers, against the Bushmen, from the time of his boyhood. He knew that parties of Bushmen who had never done any harm had been wantonly and treacherously massacred; that other Bushmen with whom he had been personally acquainted, and who had done him and others many kind services, had shared a similar fate; that the Bushmen people had been hunted down and exterminated; that commandoes with which he was present had shot down men, women, and children when these had begged that the firing might cease so that they might surrender and he, Steenkamp had been upbraided for interceding on behalf of the women and children. The story of Hercules, the elder of the two murderers of the Bastard's grandsons above mentioned, was that in the successive massacres by commandoes he lost every relation of his own and his wife's except a brother, and yet, broken in spirit, he worked for the settlers. But his son and two other Bushmen took some stray sheep and were pursued—the son was shot, crept into a hole to die and was dragged out and ripped up while yet alive. The poor father, desperate at last, fled to the desert, and his vengeance consisted in killing the two Bastard youths. When persuaded to surrender by a belief in the justice of our Government, he showed Mr. Anthing a little hair clotted with blood which he carried near his heart, and said that had belonged to his finest boy who had been killed, and that it was that which had led him to the course he had been pursuing. All this was true, and in the case of Hercules also the Attorney General waived the prosecution. The Mr. Steenkamp above quoted declares his belief that starvation caused by the operation of the settlers drove the Bushmen to petty theft, that they are the most faithful, honest, kind-hearted people he is acquainted with, and that he would most unhesitatingly trust his life and his property in their keeping.

Cape Colony is a fourth of the area of British India, and has three square miles to each white. In these circumstances good government on the frontier is expensive. But, for the sake of humanity, a magistracy has been established to protect the miserable remnant of Bushmen on the south side of the Orange River. They are to be located on their ancestral lands. Part of the land is to be sold or leased to the settlers, and with the proceeds, stock and the necessaries of life will be purchased to start the Bushmen on their new and, let us hope, happier career. Except in not punishing the half-castes, all of whom are involved are too numerous to be properly dealt with, the Cape Government has done a duty too long neglected.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

October 3 to 7.

(*Manchester Guardian.*)

The subdued tone in the market continues: American ruling rather easier.

The sales are estimated at 5,000 bales, of which 2,000 are for speculation and export.

Clearances of cotton from Bombay to 8th September, 1863, and still afloat for this country, 274,400 bales; same time last year, 284,980; and same time 1861, 281,590 bales.

Friday.

The accounts from Manchester show a steady but moderate business, and the last advices from the East are favourable; but this market has been without spirit during the week, and is in many instances in favour of buyers, with considerable irregularity in certain descriptions. American has been freely offered, and holders having conceded ⅛d. to ½d. per lb, is leading to renewed and increased business. Egyptian is freely offered, but prices are not materially changed. Brazil has been in fair request at full rates, and with a badly supplied market. As regards East India, there has in some instances been a decline of ⅛d. to ½d. per lb, say in Broach and certain other qualities of Surats, but China, Bengal, and Scinde command full rates ⅛d. advance. Speculators have taken 3,610 American, 520 Bahia, 840 Egyptian, 20 Smyrna, 9,790 Surat, 180 Madras, 1,260 Bengal, and 340 China: total, 16,560 bales. And there are reported for export: 1080 American, 400 Pernam, 940 Maceio, 70 Egyptian, 11,990 Surat, 730 Madras, 960 Bengal, and 270 China; total, 16,410 bales.

To-day the sales are estimated at 10,000 bales 4,000 of which are for speculation and export, at full rates. A good business in arrival cotton.

Tuesday.

The demand has continued unabated, and prices have advanced to-day ½d. per lb for American and Egyptian, ¼d. to ½d. for Surat and other descriptions. The business in cotton to arrive has also been considerable; June Dhollera, 23½d. to 23½d.; August, 23d.; Oomrawutte, June 22½d. and 22¾; Western Madras, not sailed, 22½d; Tinnivelly, ditto, 22½d.; Bengal, May, 17½.; China, June, 19⅞d.; Egyptian, November, 27½d.; December, 27d.

The sales are estimated at 20,000 bales, of which 10,000 are on speculation and for export.

Friday.

There were symptoms at the close of last week of renewed and extensive buying, which became more developed on Saturday, when the sales reached 30,000 bales about half on speculation, and in most instances prices advanced about ½d. per lb; the excitement thus re-commenced became more decided as the week advanced, and up to the Wednesday the daily sales were on almost an equally extensive scale, with a further constant rise. Yesterday a pause ensued, with however, but little given away for cotton on the spot, whilst for arrival ½d. per lb less money was accepted on East India, and 1d. on Egyptian. The general advance on the week may be stated at about 1½d. on American, with heavy buying; and some renewed export. The transactions in Brazil having been comparatively limited, owing to the small supply offering; prices are about 2d per lb. dearer. Egyptian has been in very great request, and this class has advanced about 1½d. per lb. An extraordinary degree of excitement has prevailed in East India; all qualities of Surats are 1½d. to 2d. per lb. dearer, Madras about 1½d. and China, Bengal, and Scinde about 2d. per lb dear. Sales for arrival have probably equalled, if they have not exceeded, the transactions on the spot, and at an advance fully equal to the latter. Speculators have taken 12,620 American, 1,630 Bahia; 7,350 Egyptian, 31,800 Surat, 250 Madras, 4,480 Bengal, and 4,310 China, total 62,440 Bengal and 4310 China, total 26,440 bales; and there are reported for export 1,750 American, 1,300 Maceio, 7,000 Egyptian, 17,000 Surat, 50 Madras, 2,850 Bengal, and 1,020 China; total 24,670 bales.

There is a steadier tone in the market to-day; the sales are estimated at 10,000 bales, of which 5,000 are for speculation and export.

MANCHESTER PIECE GOOD MARKET.
—OCTOBER 3 to 17th.

Tuesday, October 6, 1863.

The contracts entered into during the last movement in yarns and piece goods are still keeping buyers and sellers from seeking one another, so that there has been to-day a continuance of much the same degree of inactivity that was prevalent last week.

This relation of the two classes in our market prevents any noticeable change in real prices, which may be described as prefectly firm. The operations to which we refer did certainly lead to quotations for yarn and cloth, which are now in a small degree lowered; but such extreme quotations were not then realised except to a very small extent. The steadiest sellers will abate nothing from the highest rates they have hitherto asked and obtained. We state this as the rule; there may be exceptional articles as to which it does not hold good.

There is even an upward tendency in the real prices of some articles. We may instance certain cops, particularly wefts, for printing cloths and other light fabrics; and a price has been offered for very good 40in, shirtings, weighing 8¼lb, which considerably exceeds what was offered a week back for the same goods. This seems to confirm a rumour that improved telegraphic advices are in town from China. It may also be partly owing to the announcement, by telegram, of an advance of 6d. (some say 9d.) per piece upon shirtings in the Calcutta maaket.

The tone of the market has been better this afternoon than it was in the forepart of the day; no doubt in consequence of its becoming more certain, and more generally known, that improved accounts had come to hand from Calcutta.

There has been some uncertainty about the Calcutta telegrams. It would appear that on the 16th September the market was inanimate, but that the next day, or the next two days, saw an amendment.

We find from the market reports of Wallace and Co. A. H. Huschke and Co. and Volkart Brothers, that on the 8th September the Bombay market for yarns and piece goods was exhibiting inereased strength, and that the prospect for business was encouraging. Cotton was firm, and fair transactions had been going on. These advices have not been without effect on our market to-day

Friday, October 9, 1863.

The inactivity of this market, both in yarns and piece goods, has become more marked since Tuesday. This has been mainly caused by the state of the money market in London and Paris. However, as soon as it was known on Change to-day, that the semi-panic had subsided in the metropolis, and that cotton was improving in Liverpool, a somewhat better tone became perceptible; and we learn that one or two Eastern merchants commenced making inquiries and here and there an offer for cloth. This action, such as it was, would be at a rather advanced hour; and it was experienced, not by all sellers, but by a few.

The continued quietness does not appear to have affected the general steadiness of prices. Spinners and manufacturers are evidently satisfied that, as they may become more open to receive orders, buyers will have more orders to give out. It is only in exceptional instances that any weakness is shown in reference to the prices that were obtainable on Tuesday or on Friday last, though the then extreme and unattainable quotations may now be modified.

Producers are looking for support to a largely increased home demand, which lately commenced with much activity. They expect, too, a renewal, to some extent, of purchases for the Eastern markets, which must have been moved by intelligence of the upward course prices have run, in the last two months, in Liverpool and Manchester; and they also reckon upon the continuance of a fair business for other foreign countries. As regards shipments to the East however, it is felt by some that merchants are likely to be cautious in purchasing, seeing that shirtings, for instance, must rise in India 2s. to 2s. 6d. per piece, in order to escape less at the present high prices in Manchester, and considering, likewise, how large the late supplies have been. By Monday, the Bombay mail will bring advices from that port, and also telegraphic have intelligence from Calcutta, both of which are awaited with interest.

Tuesday, October 13, 1863.

Yesterday, as they heard by telegraph of the transactions in cotton, the country spinners and manufacturers were sending instructions to their Manchester agents not to offer their products for sale.

To-day our market is much excited by the current statement that yesterday's sales in Liverpool amounted to 30,000 bales in port, and 40,000 to arrive, at an advance of 1d. to fully 1½d. per lb upon the rates of Friday, together with intelligence of a great improvement in the Calcutta and Bombay markets. All producers are endeavouring to indemnify themselves by something like an equal addition to their Friday's quotations for yarns and piecegoods. There is among them a very general and seemingly strong conviction that prices must go higher. Buyers also share largely in this opinion, and the day's business is of fair amount, considering how startling the advance is. Rather than part with customers, the nominal terms are in many instances modified, but not in any material degree. The principal buyers of yarns are the home manufacturers. There is also some speculation for re-sale. The India merchants hesitate to pay 1½d. per lb more than would have been accepted from them last week; and the continental buyers dare not execute any orders they may have received without submitting them to their principals. The articles to which we refer above are mule yarns, single and double, below 100's and water twist in warps and bundles. The most elastic are cops of medium numbers. As regards very fine spinnings, reaching up to 260's, the damand is still moderate, and prices are slowly tending upwards. Manufacturers find inquiries for printing cloths and various fabrics for India and other quarters; and the operations exceed what, for some time back, has been usual on the occurrence of a considerable rise in prices. There have been, for some days back, speculative offers for goods, and a few transactions, on account of, it is said, Liverpool capitalists, and such offers are traceable to-day.

The 70,000 bales of cotton that were trafficked in yesterday are worth close upon £2,500,000.

The telegraphic intelligence from Calcutta is dated September 20 and 28. The market was excited, and cloth seems to have risen 7 to 10 per cent. Quotations: —39in, shirting, 8¼lb 11rs.; 45in.shirting 8lb, 13rs.; 54in. shirting, 11lb, 16rs.; 40's twist, 12as. per morah. The rise in the Bombay market appears to be quite as much as in that of Calcutta. Cotton had risen 1½d. to 2p. per lb. These changes are since the previous telegrams.

Friday, October 16, 1863.

On Tuesday we had to report that our Market was carried along, not equally but to a considerable extent, by an eager speculative demand for cotton, at rapidly-advancing prices, which commenced on Saturday in the neighbouring port.

On Wednesday the movement was rather moderated in Liverpool; and so it was here also.

Yesterday the spirit was pretty nearly gone out of cotton; and yarns and piece goods were very much subdued.

To-day, however, there is a partial recovery, both in the former and the latter.

The attempt to get the same advance upon yarn and cloth, as that which was readily obtained upon cotton (1d. to 1½d. lb), was not successful, only a portion of it was secured, for, through the confidence of buyers was increased, it was not so strong or so wide-spread as that of producers. The cooler and more moderate sellers did the business of Tuesday by making compromises with sellers of the less sanguine sort.

Yesterday a buyer might have done better for himself, in regard to prices, than he could have done on Tuesday—not with all sellers, but with many; extremely few, however, ventured to make the attempt.

To some extent the same may be the case to-day; but, in general, the sellers of yarn cloth are quite as firm at the real (not nominal) prices of the last market day; and what may be called a moderate business is going on, though in a less excited spirit. In some yarns and cloths there is even a tendency to be rather dearer; in these cases, however, business is restrained.

PREVENTION OF RUST AND DECAY OF SHIPS.

(*Mitchell's Steam-Shipping Journal.*)

In concluding our abridgment of the specifications under this head, we may state, that they will be found worthy of consultation by those whose interests lie in protecting iron from oxidation, or wood from decay. Fouling of the bottoms of iron and wooden ships is also treated by several of the patentees, many of them men eminent in shipbuilding, engineering, and chemistry.

In 1853, Mr. Romaine, C. E., patented a process for preparing or treating wood to make it more durable and uninflammable. The wood is put into a tank lined with lead. The tank is charged with a solution of three bushels of unslacked lime to one gallon of oil or gas tar, to which is added warm water sufficient to cover the wood, and this, the patentee states, will render it durable. To make wood uninflammable instead of the lime and tar, he employed either Roman cement lute, or amianthe, in the proportion of two bushels for every load of 50 cubic feet of wood. To this add water, and pursue the same process before described. To East or West India woods he recommends that four ounces of arsenic be added to the bath.

Mr. John Bethel, of Parliament-street, in 1853, proposed to preserve timber by—first, dissolving 1lb of sulphate of zinc in 60lb of water; second, 1lb of chloride of zinc, in its concentrated mucilaginous state, in 70lb of water; third, 1lb crystallised salt or sulphate of copper in 80lb of water. Lastly, he applies a water proof covering.

Mr. J. Edgar Cook, of Greenock, in 185, made up a composition, as a preservative, of 2¼lb shellac, ¼lb seedlac, ¼lb gamboge, ¼lb gum arabic, ¼lb gum benzoin with 1lb of white lead.

Mr. Chas. Scott Jackson, of Cannon-street, in 1853, took out a patent for employing two salts in combination, instead of one. The solution of the salts of zinc he mixes with the chloride of aluminium and sulphate of alumnia, and the muriate, sulphate, and phosphate of ammonia.

Mr. Jno. Winspear, of Liverpool, in 1853, coated wood and metals with a varnish composed of vegetable or mineral gum reduced to a liquid by any solvent and applying by a blast pipe, powdered Roman cement, combined with calcined oyster shells.

Monsieur A. E. F. Le Gros, in 1854, took out a patent for preserving timber by immersing it in a solution of Magnesia, reduced to a neutral state by an admixture of carbonated chalk or alumnia, diluted with water. To improve the solution he added tarry or resinous oil.

Mr. Henry Kemp, of Poole, in 1854, employed a solution of prepared sulphate of barytes and a solution of sulphate of copper, and the injection of a chemical pound. The wood is punctured by a rolling machine, for the purpose of facilitating the injection.

In 1854, Mr. Jno. M'Innes, of Liverpool, patented a preparation in the form of a metallic soap, composed of pale yellow soap and blue vitriol. The metallic soap is applied to ship's bottoms.

In 1855, Leopold Oudry, electro-metallurgist, and Alphonse Oudry, Government, engineer, both at Paris, patented their invention for covering by electricity all metals and woods with copper, or other metal, by means of electricity, they cleanse the wood or iron, first, as is usual in all cases. Messrs. Oudry, after cleansing the interior of wood or iron ships, coat them by electrical processes. They cover either cast or sheet iron with a layer of metal. They claim the application of electro-metallurgy to covering the hulls of wooden vessels, and the partial application of a thick layer of zinc, by means of electricity, upon iron-zinced rivets, uniting pieces zinced in a bath of molten zinc.

Messrs. Rey and Guibert, of Marseilles, took out a British patent, in 1855, for the employment of sulphurel of copper and sulphuret of antimony, mixed with resin or varnish, as a coating for preserving wood and iron.

In 1855, Monsieur H. Mathis of Paris, obtained letters patent for impregnating timber with solution of copper.

Messrs. Westwood and Baillie, iron shipbuilders, of Poplar, procured letters patent in 1855. Their invention consists in applying to the wood or iron exposed to the action of water a coating of black earnish and afterwards a coating of asphalte, or other bituminous composition.

M. Henri Bencherie, a chemist of Bordeaux, applied to protect his preparation for impregnating woods with chemical materials. He forces the liquids into the wood by a mechanical process, employing as the preserving medium, creosote, solutions of tannin, tar, oils, resins, fats, salts, solutions of indigo, and a colourting matter.

Lieut. C. S. Jackson, R. N., in 1856, applied for a patent for treating timber with salts of zinc and iron, the combined action of the two acting as a preservative, and disinfective for timber.

Mr. Billinton, C. E., of Great George-street, in 1856, described his method of rendering wood or timber stronger and more durable, by exerting mechanical pressure endwise of the grain or fibres of the same, when green or dry, as may be found most practicable.

Mr. Peter William Barlow, of Great George-street, Westminster, in 1856, patented a plan for causing air to pass through the timber in such a manner as to drive out the sap, and when the timber has been impregnated with liquids of a preservative character, the air is used to drive out the fluids.

The invention of Mr. R. W. Sievier, of Holloway, of 1856, consisted in subjecting wood, when saturated with clorides and solution of legatine, and then pressing it between rollers, so that the fibres or cells of the wood become powerfully compressed, and squeezed closely together in a more compact and reduced mass, which process renders the wood durable by reason of the resinous, bituminous, or gummy matter incorporated therewith.

In 1856, Mr. C. A. Ferguson, mast-maker, of Millwall, applied for a patent for preparing timber for shipbuilding by charring the inner surfaces for the prevention of mildew and rot. He proposed to effect this by rolling a large hot iron over the surfaces.

Mr. James Edgar Cook, of Greenock, in 1857, secured a patent for manufacturing a poisonous compound, to be applied to the copper or other metal sheathing, or the timber of ships, for destroying animal or vegetable life. To a gallon of "wood spirit" add 4 to 8lb of shellac, to which is added a small quantity of strychnia eight ounces of dragons' blood. Methylated spirit adulterated with wood spirit may be used instead of the pure wood spirit.

In 1857, Messrs. Green and Copping, of Blyth, got provisional protection for a system of drying timber by heat and covering it with chalk. When the wood is thoroughly dried, it is to be passed into a tank containing a preservative liquid to fill the pores. For shipbuilding purposes, sulphur, arsenic, or other poisons are to be mixed with the liquid in the tank.

M. Olofson, engineer, of Cologne, makes a paint from plumbago of rich and brilliant metallic appearance, such as is found in crystals, and boiled with linseed oil, powdered white marble, moistened with raw linseed for mixing. He also uses graphite for preserving metals.

M. Boboeuf, chemist, of Paris, in 1857, obtained a patent in England for numerous purposes, one of which is the preserving of wood. His plan for protecting wood is in the employment of a solution of phenate of soda of five or six degrees. It is said to leave a fixed salt in the pores of the wood.

Mr. A. Prince in 1857, described in his specification a process of using a "perenator" to preserve wood from decay and worm holes. Metal coated with the "perenator," he states, will neither burn, rust, nor oxydise. This mixture is composed of equal parts of silica, soda, and potash, and precipitated muriatic acid. This precepitate when dissolved in a strong alkali, is ready for use.

Mr. Arthur Wall, in 1857, patented an improved coating for metallic surfaces. He deposits metals held in solution, by forming a galvanic pile of friable earths. He makes a solution from the oxides of zinc, copper, or other metallic oxides, and by certain processes makes a paint.

In 1858, Mr. Jno. Scott Russell secured a patent for improvements in preserving the bottoms of iron ships and vessels. On new or old ships the bottoms are cleaned; a coating of varnish, as a non-conductor, made from gold size, is then laid on. Then another coat is put on of the same varnish, with equal parts of powdered copper, or as much copper as the varnish will carry. When this coating is dry and hard, it is to be burnished or rendered smooth by smooth metal or other burnishers, till a metallic surface of copper is produced, which, he says, will be found to oxydise when subjected to sea water, and will act as copper sheathing does in keeping the bottom of a ship clean.

Mr. John Armstrong, of Sunderland, in 1858, protected a machine on wheels to be moved about for the purpose of applying fluids under pressure for the preservation of wood. This locomotive bath, he contends, will save labour and expense.

Mr. F. Ransome, civil engineer, lodged a provisional specification for improvements in the preservation of wood, in 1858, which claimed the coating or impregnating wood with a solution of silicate of soda or potash, and then with a solution of chloride of calcienm, or with a solution of chloride, or other soluble acid, salt of iron, copper, zinc, lead, or barium.

Messrs. Dorestt and Blyth, in 1859, patented an invention for the distillation of gas tar by a continuous process, from the ordinary distilling vessel into other retorts, ovens, or stills, instead of discharging it on the ground. This gas tar is then reheated, and a plentiful supply of oil, by carbonisation, obtained. Messrs. Dorsett and Blythe also claim the invention of a machine or apparatus to be used for impregnating the timber with sulphate of copper or other preservatives.

In 1859, Mr. H. Potter Purt, of Charlotte Row, obtained a patent for improvements in preparing timber. He uses a strong metallic cylinder, with air-pump for exhausting the air, and a force-pump for forcing the liquid into the timber. By this means the air within the pores of the wood expands, and drives out the water and sap contained in it. Creosote or other liquor is then admitted, and forced in under pressure.

In 1859, Mr. Jno. Armstrong, of Sunderland, applied for a second patent, in which he describes a method of drying timber by steam, which open the pores for the reception of creosote.

Mr. Wm. Hutton, in 1859, described a plan of coating wood for the purpose or hardening or lapidifying it. He employs a preparation of carbonate of line of limestone, and then submits the timber to the action of carbonic acid gas; secondly sulphate of lime or gypsum; thirdly, a hard metallic combination, produced by a saturation of iron, followed by an alkaline solution, such as soda or potash; fourthly, soluble silex, or water glass, produced by the solution of snex by soda or potash, and the further application of a solution of muriate of lime.

Mr. J. C. Calvert, resident at the Dardanelles, in 1859, applied here for a patent for preserving timber such as "pitch pine," containing resinous matters, by roasting or baking in ovens, to bring the resinous matter to the surface, drying the sap, and so forming a crust on the surface for the prevention of absorption of moisture.

Mr. Martin Mangles, in 1860, took out a patent for applying gases to oils and fats. For preserving timber, he uses chlorines or other gases, forcing them into a close chamber by means of steam or air.

Mr. A. Ponton's patent of 1861 coats with a composition called sillicious stoneware.

Mr. J. F. Williams, in 1861, claimed the combination with india-rubber or gutta percha, the residium from palm or vegetable oils by superheated steam.

Mr. Charles Davis, in 1861, sought to apply the well-known waterproofing composition to ships bottoms. This mixture, which is applied to cloths, is made of coarse brown soap, pitch, spirits of turpentine, and elastic glue.

Mr. Cullen, of the Bow-road, sought in 1861 to impregnate wood with a composition of coal-tar, lime, and charcoal.

Mr. T. Cobley, of Hesse, in Germany extracts the resinous properties from timber, and then impregnates it with a solution of potash, baryta, strintia lime, and magnecia, or their salts, or the salts of any base, metallic or otherwise and then saturates with fluosilicic acid.

There are a few other specifications for preserving stone, which are claim to be applicable to timber, but they do not vary essentially from those we have quoted. To stop the decay in wood, there must be first a cleansing process, secondly a saturating process and, lastly, a protecting process. Chemistry may yet disclose some new composition, but we suspect that many of the methods which have been patented have never been tried. There ought to be a commission to consider and report on the subject, for some of the old recipes may prove to be more efficacious than the modern ones. We have described, in a short and succinct manner, the pith of specifications which are bulky as pamphlets, so that there is but little difficulty in understanding the substance of all expired and existing patents. A commission empowered to have the principal compositions prepared, and then laid on the bottom of ships, or on the timbers, would in less than 18 months arrive at some results as to the best preparations for preventing both rot in wood and the oxidation of iron.

GOSSIP FROM PARIS.

(*Times, Oct.* 19.)

(From our own Correspondent.)

The funeral of M. Billault took place this day. The religious service was celebrated at 11 o'clock in the ancient Church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, with the solemn and imposing ceremonies usual on such occasions. There was a large attendance of senators, deputies, and functionaries of every branch of the public service, and several members of the Diplomatic Body were present. The inside of the church was hung with black, and along the tapestry were shields, with the cipher of the deceased in the centre. The body, which had been lying for two days in state in the hotel of the Minister, was removed at 11 o'clock to the church, which is close at hand, followed by those who had been specially invited. At a quarter to 1 o'clock the magnificent hearse, drawn by six horses in black and silver trappings and lofty plumes, left the church and moved along by the Rue de Rivoli and Place du Louvre to the Boulevard de Sebastopol, and thence to the Cemetery of Mont Parnasse, on the left bank of the Leine. The avenues in the neighbourhood of the Souvre and the streets on its passage were thronged with people; in the Rue de Rivoli troops and National Guards lined the way. The funeral of the Minister, who was Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour and Senator, and the same as that accorded to a Field Marshal. A large body of troops, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, with drums muffled and colours veiled with crape, formed the *cortege*. Salutes were fired from the Invalides at 7 o'clock in the morning, and repeated every hour till the departure of the procession from the church, and two salutes of 15 guns each, the first when the *cortege* left the church, and the second when the coffin was lowered into the grave. The Emperor's carriage, with four horses, and servants in state liveries, immediately followed the hearse, and then came a goodly number of mourning coaches and several private carriages. The Mounted Guards of Paris and Gendarmerie accompanied the convoy, followed by the battalions and the artillery; the procession was closed by a squadron of dragoons. No people show more respect to the dead than the French. When a funeral is met in the streets, however humble it may be, and in whatever quarter of the city every one stands still as it passes, and uncovers. When the hearse containing the remains of M. Billault came in view, the crowds paid it their mute homage. The pall-bearers were MM. Baroche, Rouher, and Rouland, the colleagues of the late Minister, and M. Alfred Leroux, Vice-President of the Legislative Corps.

It is, perhaps, owing to a feeling of delicacy towards his late Minister that the Emperor has not yet announced the choice he has made of a successor to M. Billault. It is most likely that the choice has been already made, though the Emperor keeps it to himself. The impatience of the public shows the great interest they feel about the master. All agree both as to the difficulty of finding a man, and the importance of the circumstances under which he will have to meet the Chambers. The condition of Poland; the question of war or peace; the expedition to Mexico, so costly in men and money, and prolonged beyond all calculation; the interminable Roman question; the finances, and the internal administration of the country, to which the result of the elections has given renewed interest—all these will have to be explained, discussed, and defended in presence of men, few in member, no doubt, but strong in intellect and rich in experience, and not easily deluded or intimidated. It is useless to speculate as to the person likely to be chosen from among the candidates in favour. The Emperor rarely communicates his intentions in these matters to anybody; he loves to take people by surprise; he did so in the changes he made after the late elections, and he will probably do so now.

The departure of the Empress for the Mediterranean, at the moment the Emperor and his son set out on

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their return to Paris, has given rise to a variety of rumours, not exactly among the public, who seem to be somewhat indifferent on the matter, but in some of the Parisian *salons*. Important and pressing business, it was said, could only explain why the Empress chose such a time to make a tour along the coast of Spain; and it was given out that Her Majesty had a mission of such moment that it could not be intrusted to anybody but herself. There were a thousand conjectures as to what that mission could be. Was it about the Mexican Empire *in posse*, the Archduchess and the 40,000 soldiers that lurked in her "incomparable eyes" (see M. Debranz's despatch), the Pope, Cardinal Antonelli, Garibaldi, Victor Emmanuel, or President Davis? A few whispered that the mission intrusted to her was to use her influence at the Spanish Court to prevent a rumoured matrimonial alliance between some princely house and the family of the Duchess Montpensier, the Queen's sister. They who repeated this version forgot that whereas the Empress's supplications failed to save the life of the unfortunate Ortega, shot for rebellion, it was not likely that Queen Isabella would be more pliant in a question relating to her sister.

It is, however, true that there was a mission—not political, but strictly personal. The Emperor and Empress usually pay a short visit to a frontier town of Spain when they happen to be at Biarriz. They drive to Irun or to Fontarabia; the excursion by sea is to San Sebastian. On these occasions, of course, every honour is shown to a foreign Sovereign, on amicable terms with the Spanish Crown. The Alcaldes, first and second, the Captain-General or General Commandant, as the case may be, all starred to the utmost, the Civil Governor, the Corregidors, the Alguazils, and pipe and tabor players, dressed in their best are present to welcome the strangers. The church bells are set a ringing, and the military bands strike up the "Partant pour la Syrie" and the "Royal March." The Emperor is so obliging as to inspect the troops of the garrison, who go through the "Concha manœuvres," which the Emperor, smiling, pronounces to be incapable of improvement; he lavishes high praise on the Generals before him, as well as on the formidable number contained in the columns of the *Guia*. He visits the town hall, amid much acclamation; refreshments are presented, which the Emperor and Empress most graciously accept. They admire the large pictures in the grand hall, by a native artist, representing an act of heroism of a renowned sea captain, and they promise a Sevres vase of much value as a *souvenir* to the Ayuntamiento. Their Majesties do not fail to visit the church, where they perform their devotions. At length, enchanted and enchanting, they retrace their steps slowly to the quay, embark, and return to Biarritz. This has been done, by the Emperor and Empress together, or by the Empress alone, several times. Strange, however, that such persistent civility has not yet been responded to by Queen Isabella. True, whenever the Emperor is in the neighbourhood the military authorities hasted to compliment him in the name of their Sovereign, and the duty is not the less readily gone through, as it sometimes ends in decorations. But all this is official, common-place, and cold. What was desired is that Queen Isabella should profit by their Majesties' sojourn so near her territory to visit them. Hitherto the Queen has been obstinate on this head; all argument, all entreaty was useless, when she was in the province of Santander not long ago, in inducing her to visit the Emperor, who was then expected at Biarritz. The fact is, Queen Isabella, with or without reason, never had much liking for the Montijo family; and such as it was with time, it has, I fear, diminished. Her Majesty is as intensely Spanish as her father was. She perhaps remembers too keenly that at the time of the Emperor's marriage it was ostentatiously paraded in Paris how certain members of that family had been, during the war between the two countries, on the side of France. This was impolitic and unnecessary. A man who sides with those who are the enemies of his native country is not likely, however valuable his services, to be greatly admired even by those he serves; and how he would be viewed by his own countrymen it is unnecessary to say. The epithet of *Afrancesado* has not lost, even in modernized Spain, any of its bitterest. It is to be feared, also, that the great qualities of the Emperor have not quite removed that exaggerate prejudices which a Spanish Bourbon may cherish the name of Bonaparte.

A flying visit to the frontier towns has not produced the desired result; but the presence of the Empress in any place within a few hours of the capital could hardly pass unnoticed without the appearance of premeditated slight. Once the Empress was at Alicante, or Valencia, where the last accounts left her, after her visit to Cadiz, Seville, and Malaga, there was no alternative. We hear from Madrid that the Counts of Altamira and Villafranca have been despatched to Alicante to receive her former subject now Empress of the French. She was expected in Madrid the end of the week, and was to remain there five days, lodging in the house of her brother-in-law, the Duke of Alba, and there was to be offered an apartment in the Royal Palace. The papers tell us that the Empress was to maintain the "strictest *incognito*" during her stay in the capital.

It is easy to imagine the feeling of Her Majesty in revisiting, after 12 years' absence, a place she once knew so well. She will doubtless miss the dear old Puerto del Sol as it was when she knew it; but she will probably see with pleasure the familiar Plaza del Angel, the Prado, with its alleys and its fountains, the Recolitos, the Plaza de Toros, the Retiro, and the Fuente Castellano. Her *incognito* will enable her to see the suburb of Caramanchal, where her mother, Madame Montijo, had a villa, which very probably has not fallen into decay, and on her leaving those scenes which she knew so well in times gone by she may find that the wonderful change in her fortunes, with its state, its ceremonial, and its etiquette and its attendant cares, has not brought forgetfulness of the independence and freedom of earlier, if not happier days. One satisfaction, indeed, will remain—she will have been, for however short a time, the guest of her former Sovereign. It remains to be seen whether Queen Isabella will return the visit next summer at Biarritz.

Few people pass through the Rue de l'Universite without remarking at No. 71 a large gateway at which a sentinel is stationed. It was formerly the Hotel de Noailes-Mouchy, and is now a depot for documents connected with the War-office. On the evening of the 24th of February, 1848, a number of insurgents, imagining from the inscription "*Depot de la Guerre*" over the gateway that firearms were deposited there, were about to force an entrance, when General Pelet, director of the depot, explained to the crowd the nature of the establishment and the great importance of the documents contained in it to a number of families. The people understood the General and withdrew. On the first and second floors are arranged documents relating to private individuals. One room is especially devoted to those referring to Marshals and Generals of the army. Among them in a book bound in green Morocco leather, bearing the name "Napoleon Bonaparte." The first document which figures in it is a statement of his military services prepared in the usual form, next a copy of his baptismal registry in Latin, bearing a stamp with the inscription "Island of Corsica," "One halfpenny." Next comes a certificate of poverty—a diploma signed d'Hexler de Sevigny, countersigned by the Judge-at-arms of French Nobility, attesting that Napoleon de Buonaparte, born the 15th August 1769, is possessed of the nobility necessary for being admitted among the number of gentlemen for whose education His Majesty provides in the Royal Military Colleges. Then follow in succession the various orders of service addressed to him in his character of officer and General in the army. A report addressed to the Committee of Public Safety, on the 22d Vendemiaire of the year 4, by the Commissioners for the organization and direction of the army and navy is of opinion that "General Bonaparte may be authorized to pass on his demand to the service of Turkey with two officers of artillery, Major Sougis and Captain Marmont." Some autograph letters of the young officer are to be found in this book. One of them, addressed to M. Lesancquer, first clerk in the Artillery and Engineer Department at the War-office, is in the following terms:—

"Sir,—A stranger in Paris without any acquaintance, my only hope is in you. The friendship you expressed for me induces me to hope that you will use it for me.

"I find that I am about to be removed from my regiment to another, which afflicts me in every point of view. . . . while there are some officers who follow me immediately that would exchange without difficulty. . . I have a brother with me who is intended for the regiment. I have undertaken his education, which would become impossible in another regiment.

"If the arrangement had been published I would not have troubled you, because in that case there would be nothing for me but to obey. But as the matter rests, I flatter myself that you will please to interest yourself for me.

"I will retain a grateful recollection of your kindness.

"With respect, Sir, your very humble and very obedient servant,

"BUONAPARTE, Lieutenant in the Regiment of Lafere.

"Auxonne, June 3, 1791."

Another letter addressed to Messieurs the Administrators of Versailles, the 1st of September, 1722, petitions in favour of his sister, Marianne Bonaparte, of whom is the guardian, and who is without an asylum in consequence of the suppression of the establishment of St. Louis, and who prays for the allowance of 20 sous a league to which she is entitled, to take her to the municipality of Ajaccio, the place of her birth.

The depot of the War Department was created by Louvois at the suggestion of Louis XIV. 200 years since. It was intended to preserve the documents relative to the ancient wars in order to prepare for those which may arise, as well as all works requisite for the defence of the country. No establishment in Europe possesses so many letters, maps, and plans. None execute more important works or with so much precision.

The historical archives commenced in the year 1639 have been enriched successively since that period with despatches from Ministers and Generals relating to the campaigns of the French armies until 1789. They contain 5,000 volumes. The documents received from 1790 to the present time fill 5,745 drawers; the Emperor's letters alone fill 300.

The squadron of ironclad steamers is to leave Brest on Monday, to go through its second series of experiments. During the trip they are to visit the Azores and Canary Isles.

A son of Mustapha Pasha, an Egyptian prince, and six youths, sons of members of the Prince's household, have just arrived at Marseilles from Constantinople, to be educated in one of the public schools of Paris. Mustapha Pasha is to bear the whole expense.

Business Announcements.

ANDERSON & Co.,
English Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,
No. 4, MEDOW STREET,
OPPOSITE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS AND CARTE DE VISITE PORTRAITS.—A fresh arrival of elegantly mounted and beautifully bound Albums from Rs. 6 to Rs. 50.

Carte de Visite Portraits of the Royal Family and distinguished persons of all nations; also large Poetry Albums, Scrap Books and Portfolios, Stereoscopic Company's Exhibition Stereoscopic Slides in great variety, and Stereoscopes.

Exhibition Photographs (large size).

A large collection of Views, Carte de Visite size (the largest collection in Bombay.) TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

CERTAIN CURE FOR DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—PUGSON'S COMPOUND BAEL POWDER cures these painful and hitherto fatal diseases with remarkable celerity. It has been very extensively prescribed for infants and children by leading physicians, and with invariable success.

The above put up in pound and half pound canisters can always be obtained at our establishments in the Fort, Byculla, and Poona. TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

JACOB AND COMPANY.

CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.

Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.

A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.

Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.

Black and colored Silk Alpacas.

White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.

Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.

Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.

Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.

Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.

Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.

Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.

Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.

Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.

Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats

Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.

A good supply of Ready made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.

Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.

Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.

A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.

A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.

Water-can, foot-tub and hip baths.

Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

JUST LANDED ex *Bolden Lawn*—

		Rs.
Single Perambulators with Apron		Rs 28
Do. Do.	best ,,	,, 33
Do. Do.	Imitation Cane Sides	,, 36
Do. Do.	Carpet lined	,, 40
Do. Do.	with Hood, best	,, 60
Double Perambulators, with Apron		,, 32
Do. Do.	Do.	,, 35
Do. Do.	best	,, 38
Do. Do.	Imitation Cane Sides	,, 40
Do. Do.	With Hood, best	,, 65
Do. Do.	best Imitation Cane Sides	,, 54

CLOCKS.

American 1-day Clocks		Rs. 8
Do. 8 ,,	Do.	,, 15
Do. 1 ,,	Tudor Clocks with Alarm	,, 14
Do. 8 ,,	Do. do.	,, 20

Gentlemen's Tool Chests from Rs. 16 to 44 each.

Hook Hazel Sticks, Peel'd Oaks, White Thorns with Boxwood Hook, Malacca Sticks, Partridge Sticks, &c., Child's Trap Bat and Ball, Foot Balls, Painted Balls, &c. &c.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FRESH STORES.—DUKE & SON'S CRICKETING MATERIALS—

Best Treble Balls	Rs. 5	0
Do. Double do.	3	12
Do. Youth's do.	3	0
Do. do. do.	1	8
Do. All Cane, Spring Handle Bats	11	0
Do. Malacca, do.	8	0
Do. Men's Mate No. 1 do.	5	0
Do. Boys' Bats, various prices.		
Do. Men's Match Stumps, Brass Ferruled	6	8
Do. Boys' do. various prices.		

MAGNETIC MACHINES, Rs. 25 to 70 each.

CHUBBS' PATENT LOCKS.

TILL OR DRAWERS size 2¼ and 2½ in., each......Rs. 10 0

CUPBOARD.

STRAIGHT; *To screw on Flat.* CUT; *To let in Flush.* 3, 3½ & 4, ins. ea.... 10 8

BOX OR CHEST. 2½, 3 and 3½ in., each......Rs. 11 to 12 0

PAD LOCKS, 2¼, 2½, 3 and 3½ in., each...... ,, 14 to 17 0

SAFE with Patent Locks......Rs. 175 0

CHUBBS' JAPANNED BOXES.

Each fitted with Patent Detector Lock and Two Keys.

CASH BOXES.

	long	wide	deep		Rs.	
Toilet — 6	8½	2½		each	18	0
No. 00 — 7½	4½	3		,,	20	0
No. 1 — 9	5½	3½		,,	21	0
No. 2 — 9¾	6	3¾		,,	23	0
No. 3 — 10½	6	4		,,	25	0
No. 4 — 12	7	5		,,	28	0
No. 5 — 13	8	5½		,,	32	0

PAPER BOXES.

	long	wide	deep		Rs.	
No. 1 — 14½	9	5½		each	25	0
No. 2 — 15½	9½	6½		,,	28	0
No. 3 — 17½	10½	7½		,,	33	0
No. 4 — 19	12½	7½		,,	39	0

DEED BOXES.

	long	wide	deep		Rs.	
No. 1 — 13½	9½	8½		each	23	0
No. 3 — 16½	12½	11		,,	30	0
No. 6 — 23½	16½	16½		,,	45	0

FLAT DEED BOXES.

No. 3 —16½ long, 12½ wide, 6 deep......each...Rs. 32 0

MOROCCO DESPATCH BOXES.
JAPANNED PALANQUIN BOXES.
RUSSIA WRITING DESKS, fitted.
COMMERCIAL, LETTER and NOTE PAPERS.

Per Overland Mail.

The usual stock of HAMS, CHEESES, and BACON, OX TONGUES, &c.
PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS of all kind
BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER.
PIANOFORTES.—The best going, and the lowest prices.
MUSICAL BOXES with and without Drums Bells.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS for Military Bands.
MESS STORES of all kinds.
WINES of very superior quality.

Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

LONDON HOUSE.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS AND ENGRAVERS.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co., beg to draw the attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new stock of JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c.

T. B. & Co., have received per Mr. A. C. THORNHILL the newest pattern Gold Bracelets, set with Diamonds, Rubies and Emeralds, Gold Brooches, set with Diamonds, Rubies and Emeralds, Necklets, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Earrings, Gold and Jet Solataires, Alberts and Neck Chains, Lockets, Keys, Vinegarettes, Match Boxes, Gold and Coral Charms, Swivels, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Mourning Rings, Hall-marked Silver Egg Frames, Christening Mugs, Mug, Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in Morocco case, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Silver Alberts and Neck Chains, Nickle Silver Cruet Stands and Breakfast sets.

WATCHES.

Best-made Gold Hunting Watches, by Thornhill Brothers, warranted for two years	Rs. 225
Do. Do. Do. second class	,, 200
Best made Silver Hunting Watches, by Thornhill Brothers, warranted for two years	,, 90
Do. Do. Do. second class	,, 75
Gold Hunting Watches, by John Jones, 338 Strand, London	,, 185
Do. Do. Do. second class	,, 175
Silver Hunting Watches, by John Jones	,, 80
Do. Do. Do. second class	,, 65
Best made Gold Hunting Lever Watches, by Benoit, warranted	,, 85
Do. Do. Do. second class	,, 75
Best made Silver Hunting Lever by Benoit	,, 40
Do. Do. Do. second class	,, 35
Best made Gold Levers, by Petee	,, 60
Do. Do. Do. second class	,, 55
Best made Silver Watches, by Peteck	,, 35
Do. Do. Do. second class	,, 30
Geneva Watches, Gold and Silver, by other makers from......Rs. 15 to	,, 30

Railway Time Keepers.

Ladies' Gold, Silver, and Gilt Waist Buckles.

Large assortment of Palinquin Carriage Clocks, from Rs. 30 to ,, 60

Round Tent Clocks, to go in any position, 3½ inch in diameter ...... ,, 25

Ladies and Gentleman's Dressing Cases.

Gentleman's Canteens, with Goblet, Knife, Fork and Spoon, complete.

Musical Cigar-holders, a very pretty article.

Opera Glasses, Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Meerschaum, and Brier Wood Pipes, Tobacco Pouches, Perpetual Calenders, Paper Weights, Silver Salt and Mustard Pots, Spoons, &c. &c.

Ladies' Companions in mother-o'-pearl from Rs. 10 to 25.

Ivory Pencil Cases, with knives attached. Purses, Ladies Combs for Balls, Snuff Boxes, Babies' Whistles with Coral handles, Small Musical Boxes playing two tunes for the pocket, Perpetual Inkstands patented only six months, Paper Machie goods in great variety.

American Flycatchers.

Clocks of every descriptions from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500. Musical Boxes of the very best make with Drums and Bells, selected by Mr. A. C. THORNHILL when in Geneva.

FREEMASONRY.

Knight Templar Suits	Rs. 30
Royal Arch do.	,, 30
Master Masons' Apron	,, 15
Do. ,, Sash	,, 15
Rose Croix Jewels	,, 10
German Silver Kt. T. Star in case	,, 20
Kt. T. Pattee Cross	,, 10
Royal Arch Border Locket Jewels	,, 30
Kt. of Malta Cross white Enamel	,, 15
Pearl Mark Jewels Silver Hangings and case	,, 14

Ribbon from 1½ to 2½ inches, Skins, Rosettes, Tassels, &c.

Terms—Cash.

Bombay, Established, 1851.

COMPETITION.

Mr. A. C. THORNHILL begs to inform the Public in general, that he has made arrangements with his Brothers in London to make Watches for the Bombay market (only), which enables him to sell their first-class Silver Watches, (Priced Rs. 90) for Rs. 75. Second-class proportionally reduced, warranted the best made Watches imported into this country and specially made for the climate.

CONDITION OF SALE.

To be exchanged within twelve months if the performance be not good, or to be kept in repair for that time, without charge, saving accidents or dirt.

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight	at 2s.	1½d.	per Rupee.
Do. ,, at 3 ,,	at 2s.	1d.	,,
Do. ,, Demand	2s.	0½d.	,,
Do. Scotland ,,			
Do. Ireland ,,			
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.	2s.	0½d.	,,

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six month's sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand	2 per ct. per annum.
Do. 3 months' sight	3 ,,
Do. 6 ,,	4 ,,
Do. 12 ,,	5 ,,

The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realisation should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 14th November 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND £192,658 17s. 8d. (Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.)
Head Office ......LONDON. | Branch Office ...EDINBURGH.
BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

THE BOMBAY MANAGER grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s.	1d.	per Rupee.
,, 4	do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
,, 3	do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
,, 2	do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
,, 1	do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
,, On demand		2s.	0½d.	do.
Circular Notes		2s.		do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realises Drafts or Hoondees payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

RICHARD BARNES, Manager.

Bombay, 9th November 1863.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, (LIMITED.)

ધી બોમબે ટરેડીંગ એંડ બેનકીંગ આસોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

Capital, Twenty Lakhs of Rupees in 10,000 Shares, of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE WADIA, Esq.
HAJEE ESMAEL HAJEE HABIB, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.

Treasurers and Managers.
Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE AND SONS.

Secretary.
Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.

THE ASSOCIATION is opened for the transaction of local Business.

The Association discounts Local Bank and Private Bills.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits.

Subject to	3	months' notice	3	per cent. per annum.	
Do.	4	Do.	4	Do.	
Do.	6	Do.	5	Do.	
Do.	12	Do.	6	Do.	

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
No. 9, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay, 15th Sept. 1863.

THE EAST INDIAN TRADING AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED)—

Capital Rs. 20,00,000, in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase.

Directors.

BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq., *Chairman.*
PRANJEEVUNDASS HURJEEVUNDASS, Esq.
BULWANTROW BHICAJEE DHOWLAY, Esq.
HURRYCHUND HURRYSHUNKERJEE, Esq.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the OFFICE of the Company is OPENED for the transaction of local Trading and Banking Business.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating or Current deposits payable on demand of not less than Rs. 500 or more than Rs. 50,000—per annum ...... 3 per cent.

On fixed deposits subject to

	1	month's notice per annum.		4	do.
Do.	3	do.	do.	5	do.
Do.	6	do.	do.	6	do.
Do.	12	do.	do.	7	do.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

COMMISSION.

On sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Company receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge; the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On interest or dividends or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. Commission charged if the amounts be paid.

On delivering up of Securities deposited for safe custody ½ per cent.

Office hours—10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

BHICOO BABAJEE & Co., Manager.

2, Tamarind Lane, Fort, 14th Oct. 1863.

BISCUITS of sorts in large size and small size tins—

Mixed.	Fancy Machine.
Ginger Tunbridge.	Queen's.
Rich Arrowroot.	Picnics.
Plain ,,	½ Abernethey.
Coffee ,,	½ Captain.
Cracknell.	Traveller's.
Fancy Cracknell.	Cabin.
Desserts.	Spicenuts.
Vanilla.	Ginger Nuts.
Maccaroons.	German Rusks.
Ratafias.	Biscuit Powder.
Victorias.	TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TO MESSES AND OUTSTATIONS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.

Messrs. TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED,) Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.

MR. J. NEUBERG,
GENERAL IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FOREIGN GOODS,

HAS the pleasure of announcing the receipt, *ex* the *Naval Brigade* of a large assortment of VERY HANDSOME AND INGENIOUS TOYS, being the finest collection ever imported into this Presidency.

They have been very carefully selected from the best manufactories on the Continent, and will be found to meet the tastes of all who may visit Mr. N.'s Establishment.

Mr. N. has also received a collection of most artistic Earthenware; such as Flower Vases, table Ornaments, &c. &c.

Elegant Frames, for Photographs.

Albums for Carte de Visites.

Violin Bows and Strings.

Table Cloths, Table Napkins, and Towels of the best workmanship.

Mr. N. shortly expects a very extensive collection of Albums Portfolios, Ladies' Companions, Travelling Cases, &c., in great variety, also

Embroidered Slippers, Cushions, &c.

Patterns for Embroideries.

Bronze Goods, such as Vases, Table Ornaments, Paper Weights, Letter Clips, &c.

Also, a few superb Pianos, Harmoniums, and Musical Boxes, from some of the best makers in Germany.

Reading Lamps of established character with German Silver, Brass, and Bronze Stands.

Mouldings for Frames, for Pictures and Mirrors.

Marble Slabs, of different colours, for washing and Pier Tables, Pavements &c.

Opera Glasses, Perspective, Riding and Conservative Spectacles, &c.

The above are all moderately priced, to effect a quick sale.

Terms—Cash.

Hours of Sale daily (Sundays excepted) from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.

Depot of German Toys, 23, Byculla.

Banks.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for	3 months certain	3 per	cent. per annum.	
Do. ,,	6 ,, ,,	5	,,	,,
Do. ,,	12 ,, ,,	6	,,	,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London,	at 6 months' sight	2s.	1 d.	per Rupee.
Do.	at 4 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
Do.	at 3 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
Do.	at 2 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
Do.	at 1 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
Do.	on Demand do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
Scotland and Ireland.	do.	2s.	0½d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission

Hours of business ....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK. Manager.

Bombay, 7th Nov. 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,940,165 (£357,606.)
Head Office—14 Rue Bergère, Paris.

Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—2, Military Square.

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight		2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
3 Do.	Do.	2s. 0½d.	,,
On Demand		1s. 11½d.	,,
On France 6 months' sight	frs.	2·57 cts.	,,
3 Do.	Do. ,,	2·54 ,,	,,
On Demand	,,	2·53 ,,	,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 15th October 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50	2s.	1d.	per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	2s.	0½d.	,,
,, 3 do.	2s.	0½d.	,,
,, 2 do.	2s.	0½d.	,,
,, 1 do.	2s.	0½d.	,,
On demand			
On Scotland do.	2s.	0½d.	
On Ireland do.			
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight	2s.		

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months	3 ,,
Do. do. 6 do.	4 ,,
Do. do. 12 do.	6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 30th October 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq., *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

LONDON	The Bank of England.
Do.	The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL	The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND	The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND	The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	per Rup.
,, ,, ,, ,, 4 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
,, ,, ,, ,, 3 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
,, ,, ,, ,, 2 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
,, ,, ,, ,, 1 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
On Scotland / On Ireland	On demand	2s.	0½d.	do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe		1s.	11½d.	do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* re-issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to	12	months' notice of withdrawal	6 ₩ cent ₩ annum.		
do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do. do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5	do. do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do. do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4	do. do

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prio to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 23rd October 1863.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grant loans on the Security of Government Paper, goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ½ per cent., on the amount realized or invested.

On interest or dividend ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent commission charged.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 26th September, 1863.

Banks.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Rangoon.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s.	1d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 2s.	0½d.	,,
3 Do.	at 2s.	0½d.	,,
2 Do.	at 2s.	0½d.	,,
1 Do.	at 2s.	0¾d.	,,
On Demand (Head Office)	at 2s.	0½d.	,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3	per cent.	
Do.	6	do.	5 ,,
Do.	12	do.	6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 5th November 1863.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE, 80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Established under the Companies' Act, 1862, with Limited Liability.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING, (WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

Subscribed Capital, £500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.

William Patrick Andrew, Esq., (Chairman of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railways,) 26, Montagu Square, Hyde Park.

Deputy Chairman.

Francis William Russell, Esq., M. P., (Chairman of the National Discount Company, Limited,) 9, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park.

Philip Anstruther, Esq., (late Secretary to the Government of Ceylon, Deputy Chairman of the Bank of Egypt).

Harry Borrodaile, Esq., (late Bombay C. S., Director Cape Town Railway and Dock Company).

Archibald Boyd, Esq., (Director of the Union Bank of London), Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park.

William Dent, Junr., Esq., (late of Messrs. Dent and Co. China).

Sir Stuart Alexander Donaldson (late Colonial Secretary and Treasurer of the Colony of N. S. W.), 22, Rutland Gate Hyde Park.

Sir John Spencer Login (H. E. I. C. S., late in Political employment in the Punjab), 5, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park.

William Mackinnon, Esq., (Messrs. Mackinnon and Co. Calcutta and Glasgow).

Sir Thomas Herbert Maddock (late President of the Council of India, and Deputy Chairman of the Scinde Railway Company).

Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart, (late President of the Legislative Council, Queensland) No. 5, Cleveland Row, St. James' Palace.

Thomas Williams, Esq., (Director of the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railway Companies).

Auditors.

William Dent, Esq. Bickley, Bromley, Kent.

J. Edmund Anderson, Esq., (Director of the Bank of London.)

Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Young and Co., 16, Tokenhouse Yard.

Bankers in London.

The Bank of England.—The Union Bank of London.

Solicitors.

Messrs. Thomas and Hollams, Mincing Lane.

Manager.

T. G. Craig, Esq.

IN INDIA.

Neale Porter, Esq., Managing Director.

Branches.

BOMBAY ....A. Mackintosh, Esq., Acting Manager.
KURRACHEE ......H. I. Lee, Esq., Acting Manager.

Branches to be opened at Lahore, Umritsur, and Delhi.

AGENTS AT CALCUTTA AND MADRAS.

The Oriental Bank Corporation.

THE Acting Manager of the Bombay Branch grants drafts on The Union Bank of London at the following rates, viz.:—

At 6 months' sight	at 2s.	0½d.	per Rupee.
4 ,,	at 2s.	0½d.	,,
3 ,,	at 2s.	0½d.	,,
2 ,,	at 2s.	0½d.	,,
1 ,,	at 2s.	0d.	,,
On Demand	at 1s.	11½d.	,,

DISCOUNTS AND LOANS.

The Bank discounts Local Bills, and grants Loans on Government Paper and approved Securities.

DEPOSITS.

On current account balances, interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on sums not under Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000, and on balances over Rs. 50,000 as may be agreed on. On fixed deposits subject to

	Interest is allowed at the rate of
3 months' notice	3 per cent. per annum.
6 ,,	5 ,, ,,
12 ,,	6 ,, ,,

To constituents requiring the Bank's Drafts on England, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with; and the undersigned will be happy to give any further information as to the rules and rates of business.

A. MACKINTOSH, Acting Manager.

1, Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 26th October 1863.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand ...... 2 per ct. per ann.

Fixed Deposits for 3 months	4 do.	do.
Do. Do. 6 do.	5 do.	do.
Do. Do. 12 do.	6 do.	do.

No Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ......11 per cent.
On other Securities ......12 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight	2s.	1d.	per Rupee
Do. 4 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
Do. 3 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
Do. 2 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
Do. 1 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
On demand	2s.	0½d.	do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent. commission.

Hours of business ......10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ......10 to 1 do.

JOHN CARDNO, Manager.

Bombay, 4th November 1863.

BANK OF INDIA.

Capital Sixty Lacs of Rupees in 40,000 Shares of Rs. 150 each.

HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon'ble ARTHUR. J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. FORMAN, Esq., Messrs Leckie & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGUR, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, Esq.
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupees.
4 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
3 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
2 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
1 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
On demand	2s.	0½d.	do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain	3 ,,
6 ,,	5 ,,
12 ,,	6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.

Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonoured Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.

All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Office hours......10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays......10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

R. D. PEEBLES, Manager.

Bombay, 2nd November 1863.

Auction Announcements.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th inst., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Room, a quantity of Grey, Bleached and Coloured Goods, &c &c.

A few Stereoscopes with reflectors, and Pictures of great variety.

3 Cases Foolscap Paper.
1 Case of Fancy Baskets.
1 Case Musical Boxes, 4, 6, and 8 Tunes, of good tone.
1 Case Concertinas, of good tone.

An Invoice of Photographic and Scented Brooches, Lockets, Portmonnais, Purses, Memo. Books, and several other fancy Articles.

1 Case superior Cutlery.

Also an Invoice of Superior Fresh Oilmanstores, Perfumery and Medicines by G. F. Coward, London, viz.—

OILMANSTORES.

Durham Mustard, pint and Decanter Salad Oil, assorted Pint Pickles, quarts Vinegar, assorted sauces 1 and 3 lb Jams and Jellies, assorted Tart Fruits, French Capers and Olives, Raspberry Vinegar, and Lemon Syrup, Table Essences, Candied Peel, Patras Currants, Turkey Figs, Prince and Sultana and Muscatel Raisins, Tapioca, Barley oatmeal, Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Yarmouth Bloaters, Peppermint Lozenges, and assorted Comfits.

PERFUMERY.

Lavender-water, Rose, Bergamot, Marshalle, Verbena and Guard Bouquets, Oil of Roses, Golden Oil, milk of Roses, Bear's Grease, Marrow Oil, Circassian and Cold Cream, Wellington Paste, Shaving Soap, Jamaica pomatum, Tooth Brushes, powder puff, Hair powder, Brown and Honey Soaps.

MEDICINES.

Cod-liver Oil, Sedlitz and Soda powder, Carbonate and Calcinized Magnesia, Sulphate of Quinine, Castor oil, Tartaric Acid Cream of Tartar, Epsom salts Essence of Ginger, Camomile, peppermint, Spirits of Lavender, Balsam Copaiba, Tincture of Myrrh, Paregolic Elixir, Brandy Bitters, Tooth Powder, permanent Ink, &c. &c.

Also the following fresh Oilmanstores and Provision, from Crosse and Blackwell and other makers, consisting of Somerset and Cheddar Cheeses, York Hams, Ox Tongues, Bologna Sausages, Patefoi gras Red Herrings, Bacon, Soups, Jams and Jellies, assorted Sauces, Mustard, Tart Fruit, &c. &c.

Also an Invoice of 200 Cases fresh Oilmanstores, by R. Nibbett and Co., consisting of Tart Fruit, Quart and Pint Pickles, assorted Jams and Jellies, Brandy, Cherries, French Capers, Salad Oil, Essence of Anchovies, Mushroom Ketchup, assorted Sauces superfine Mustard, Worcester Sauces, and Raspberry Vinegar.

2 Cases Huntley and Palmer's assorted Biscuits, &c. &c.

On account of Nursey Jetha the first purchaser by order of Hunsraz Curumsey.

H C 1/3—3 Cases Cochineal, weighing 1002 lbs. landed E B ex *Lord Raglan.*

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

The Yacht *Sunbeam*, Cutter Rigged, Coppered and Copper-fastened, about 12 tons burthen, together with her Anchor, Cables, Sails, Stores, &c.

She is now hauled up on the shore at Sewree, and can be inspected by any intending purchaser.

Sherry, of very superior quality, quarts. Rs. 21 and 27-8 per dozen

Port, of very superior quality, quarts and pints. Rs. 22 and 12 per dozen.

Brandy, "Martell's" quarts. Rs. 27 per dozen.

Bombay, 16th November 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & Co.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, 100 Dozen Gauze and Silk Ties, Turkey Red Scarfs, Turkey Red Handkerchiefs, 5 Cases of Mustard, 4 Bales Gunny Bags, White Jacconets, fine White Lawn Handkerchiefs, assorted Pickles, 100 Dozen Combs, Wall Paper, Salad Oil, Castor Oil, Macassar Oil, Glass Beads, Lady's Bonnets, Quills, Toilet Bottles of sizes and Sundry others Articles.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Saddlery by Wm. Mirrlees & Co. of Glasgow, Tennant's Beer and Porter in Quarts and Pints, Cherry Brandy and Cherry Cordial in Pints, Sherry by Stewarts, in Quarts and Chillingworth's and Sons Crown Sherry, in Cases of 3 dozen each Holland Gin in cases of 15 Bottles, Port Wine in Quarts and Pints, Cider in Quarts.

N.B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co, have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 16th November 1863.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

AN AUCTION SALE OF CARVED FURNITURE, &c., IN FORT, (NEXT TO ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL.)

ON TUESDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, in the Fort, (Next to the Roman Catholic Chapel) all the remaining Carved Furniture, &c., the property of the late Dossa Samjee, deceased, and by order of Samjee Lalljee. the same comprises Circular, Pier, and Dining Tables, Side Board, Chiffoniers, Teapoys, Screens, Conversation, Half Backed, and Reclining Couches, Rocking Chairs, Flower Stands, Hatstands, Cheval Glass, Towel Horses, Card and Sofa Tables, Book Cases, Wardrobes, Presses, &c. &c.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A Splendid Model of a Ship, full Rigged, with every thing complete, in a Glass Case.

One English Built Buggy by "Wm. Kinross."

One 6-inch Theodolite with Stand and Mahogany Case, by "Elliott Brothers."

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, bottled by J. J. Stone. For sale at the godowns of McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

PRESTONPAN'S BEER.—A fresh Consignment has just been received ex "*City of Shanghae,*" and is now for sale at our Godowns.

Price Rs 5½ per Dozen Quarts.

Bombay, 5th Nov. 1863. MACNEE & Co,

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

THOMAS HINE & Co's BRANDY in—
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1855 ,, 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 ,, 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of ACTION & WORTHINGTON of Dublin:—

Sparkling HOCK, Superior	at per doz.	Rs. 40
Do. MOSELLE.	do.	,, 36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry	do.	,, 30
Do. Excellent Golden	do.	28
Do. Excellent Pale	do.	,, 26
PORT, Old, very superior	do.	,, 30
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts	do.	,, 8

FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.

MADEIRA, a Select Wine	do.	Rs. 28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy	do.	,, 25
St. GEORGE, Do.	do.	,, 22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine	do.	,, 24
Do. do. Breakfast do.	do.	,, 20
Do. do. do.	do.	,, 18
Do. do. ST. ESTEPHE (Bombay bottled)	do.	,, 15
OLD COGNAC, superior	do.	,, 25

☞ Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to

Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned the following Wines, &c., received from Messrs F. Giesler & Co. London:—

Champagne, in case containing	1 doz. each.		
Moselle,	do.	do.	1 ,,
Sherry,	do.	do.	3 ,,
Claret,	do.	do.	2 ,,
Eau de Cologne, in Boxes			½ ,,

The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell:—

Port Wine, (Quarts), in cases containing	3 doz. each.		
Sherry,	do.	do.	3 ,,
Brandy,	do.	do.	1
Old Tom,	do.	do.	1 ,,
Whiskey,	do.	do.	1

W. NICOL & Co.

WINE, SPIRIT, AND BEER PRICE LIST.

SHERRIES—		
Black Seal.........Amontillado	per dozen	Rs. 36
Red.........Pale Dry	,,	,, 30
Bronze do. / White do. ...Good Dinner Wines	,,	,, 24
Brown do. / Yellow do.	,,	,, 22
MADEIRA, very old	,,	42
PORT—		
Black Seal—Matured Fruity ...Quarts	,,	,, 30
Do. Do. ...Pints	,,	,, 15
Red Seal ...Quarts	,,	,, 24
Do. ...Pints	,,	,, 13
CLARET—		
Chateau Margeaux	,,	,, 34
Do. Leoville	,,	28
St. Julien	,,	,, 22
Medoc	,,	,, 16
Do. ...Pints	,,	,, 9
CHAMPAGNE—		
Superior quality, Grisler's	,,	,, 45
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	,,	,, 24
Do. Do. ...Cunliffs	,,	,, 45
Do. Do. ... Do. ...Pints	,,	,, 24
Do. Do. De St. Marecaux & Co.'s	,,	,, 41
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	,,	,, 24
Do. Do. A De Paul's ...Quarts	,,	,, 40
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	,,	,, 24
HOCK—		
Sparkling and Still ,, Moselle { By Deinhard and Jordan }	,,	,, 39
HOCK / MOSELLE ...Pints	,,	,, 20
NOYEAU, VERMOUTH, ABYSINTH.		
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE...Quarts	,,	,, 21
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	,,	,, 12
CURACOA	,,	,, 42
MARASCHINO	,,	,, 40
CHERRY BRANDY...Pints	,,	,, 18
SPIRITS—		
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30		
RUM ...Fine old Jamaica	,,	,, 20
GIN—OLD TOM...S. Booth & Co.	,,	,, 21
Do. Do. Do. Pints	,,	,, 12
HOLLAND GIN in Square Bottles	,,	,, 24
KINAHAN'S L.L. WHISKEY	,,	,, 21
ORANGE BITTERS...in Stopped Bottles Quarts	,,	,, 18
Do. Do. Do. Pints	,,	,, 10
CHERRY CORDIAL Do. ...Pints	,,	,, 14
GINGER BRANDY Do. ...Pints	,,	,, 11
Do. Cordial Do. ...Quarts	,,	,, 21

BEER AND STOUT.

Allsopp's Beer in Quarts and Pints Country Bottled.
BASS'S BEER BY CAMERON AND SAUNDERS QUARTS AND PINTS.
TENNENT'S BEER IN QUARTS AND PINTS.
AITKINS FALKER'S BEER IN QUARTS AND PINTS.
Allsopp's Beer by F. Friend and Co. in Quarts and Pints.
Gunness's Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Barclay Perkins and Co.'s Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Stout in Quarts and Pints.

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

Insurances, &c.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The Undersigned continue to issue POLICIES for *Fire and Life Insurances* on behalf of the above Company, and beg to direct attention at the convenience of the system of FLOATING POLICIES, which they are now empowered to issue. Every information will be furnished by RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to insure Freight and Cargo to the United Kingdom and elsewhere.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents for the Company in Bombay.

Bombay, 23rd September 1863.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Directors of the Lancashire Insurance Company have appointed Messrs. LYON BROTHERS & Co., Agents for the Company in Bombay,

By order of the Directors,
GEORGE STEWART, General Manager.

Manchester, 15th July 1863.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Directors in Manchester, &c.

JOHN TODD, Esq., *Chairman.*

W. H. Bradley, Esq.	Joseph Sch field, Esq.
John Clegg, Esq.	N. Stelmerd ne, Esq.
B. Darbyshire, Esq. Liverpool.	James Smith, Esq., Liverpool.
Alex. Ewing, Esq., Glasgow	James Wagstaff, Esq., London.
Wm. Fenton, Esq., Rochdale.	Edward Wanklyn, Esq.
Samuel Hargreaves, Esq.	Barton Wood, Esq.
John Knowles, Esq.	C. Holland, Esq.
J. Robinson Kay, Esq. Bury.	Thomas Fry, Esq.
J Schofield Mayson, Esq.	Henry Jump, Esq.
Wm. Pilkington, Esq., Blackburn.	Frederic Leon, Esq.
	Thos R. Stelterfoot, Esq.

The income of the Company is now as under:—

Fire premiums upwards of	£ 60,000
Life premiums and interest	,, 19,000
The Life Assurance Fund now exceeds	,, 88,000
The Funds of the Company exceed	,, 251,000

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

Trustees.

Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq.	Liverpool.
Christopher Bushell Esq.	Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq.	Liverpool.

BOARD OF DIRECTION.

Chairman.

Bernard Hall, Esq.	Liverpool.

Chairman of London Board.

Henry Bruce, Esq.	London.

Directors.

Thomas F. Bennett, Esq.	Liverpool.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq.	Liverpool.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq	Liverpool.
Alexander Hastie, Esq.	Glasgow.
Edward Heath, Esq.	Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq.	Liverpool.
William Hind, Esq.	Liverpool.
James A. Picton, Esq.	Liverpool.
Samuel Stitt, Esq.	Liverpool.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.	Liverpool.
Edward P. Alderso, Esq.	London.
Abel Chapman, Esq.	London.
Henry Fowler, Esq.	London.
Samuel Lloyd Stacey, Esq.	London.

Manager and Actuary of the Company,

James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.	Liverpool.

(POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.)

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives for Granting Annuities and Endowments,

AND FOR

GUARANTEEING THE FIDELITY OF PERSONS FILLING SITUATIONS OF TRUST.

HEAD OFFICES 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG.

And Agencies throughout the United Kingdom and Her Majesty's Indian Empire, and in most of the principal Towns on the Continent of Europe.

POSITION AND PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

To Accumulate assets exceed	£ 700,000
The Subscribed Capital	£ 500,000
The Annual Income from Life Premiums exceeds	£ 250,000
The Policy Claims and Bonuses paid to Claimants exceed	£1,200,000

The New Business is progressing at the rate of about £40,000, per annum in Premiums.

CHIEF OFFICES FOR WESTERN INDIA.

Bruce Lane, Bombay.

Local Board of Management.

The Hon. Arthur J. Lewis, Advocate General.

E. P. Repton, Esq., (Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.

Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Native Merchant.

Charles F. Kelly, Esq., (Kelly and Hore), Solicitor.

Medical Officer.

James Vaughan, Esq., F.R.C.S.

Solicitors.

Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.

Agents.—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bankers.

The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.

Secretary.

C. H. Ogbourne, Esq., F.S.S.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THIS COMPANY.

Policies indisputable.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignment of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

THE RATES OF PREMIUM FOR THE WHOLE OF LIFE.

Are lower than those required by other first class offices transacting India business, and are as follows for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 with Profits, the premiums for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower.

Age.	CIVIL.						MILITARY.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as	p	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	8	19	9	0	3	7	1
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	8	0	3	14	2
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	10	0	4	9	3
50	38	3	0	5	13	6	33	6	0	5	4	14
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	4	0	8	5	8

EXAMPLE.—*An Officer, aged 30 next Birthday, may secure Rupees 10,000 to his heirs at his decease, whenever that may happen by paying Rs. 220 half-yearly, or Rs. 38-15-4 monthly to this Company: or on the without profit scale, Rupees 200 half-yearly, or Rupees 35-6-8 monthly.*

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have from the 1st instant been very materially reduced, and the following examples shew the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages.

Age.	CIVIL.				MILITARY.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

In this department the Company guarantees the fidelity of individuals filling, or about to fill, situations of trust where security is required for their integrity

Proposals are at present forwarded to Calcutta for decision and no applications are entertained from persons in the receipt of less than £500 per annum.

Annuities, &c., granted on very favourable terms, and every description of Life Assurance business transacted. Full particulars together with Forms and Instructions to parties wishing to effect Assurance or Guarantee, or to purchase Annuities or Endowments will be forwarded free to any part of India on application being made to the Secretary

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.

Bombay, 12th October, 1863.

SOUPS &c. in 1 lb. tins by D. HOGARTH & Co.

At Rs. 1 8as. or 11 per doz.	At Rs. 1 8as. or Rs. 11 per doz.
Vegetable	Giblit
Hare	Poachers
Rabbit	Venison
Mock Turtle	Oysters
Mulligatawny	Soup and Bouilli
Green Peas	Peas and Gravy
Ox Tail	Vermicelli
Salmon	Mutton Broth
Hotch Potch	
Kidney	Gravie
Veal	Partridge
Chicken	

All the above Soups require half or an equal quantity of water before being used.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.
Bombay, the Fort, Byculla and Poona.

FRESH GYMKHANA KIT.—CRICKET BATS with Ash, Cane, and Whalebone Handles, best MATCH BATS, by DUKE, CLAPSHAW, and PAGE.

Brass and Box Tipped Stumps;
Leg Guards;
Wicket Keeping and Tubular Elastic Batting Gloves; Best Treble Sewn Balls, by *Duke*;
Racket Bats and Balls, and Spare Gut;
Foils and Masks;
Single Stick Guards and Masks for Protecting the Face and Head;
Hunting and Riding Whips;
Elastic Riding Belts;
Boxing Gloves;
Foot Balls;
Quoits;
Swimming Belts
Gentlemen's Riding Belts. TREACHER & Co, (LIMITED.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

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